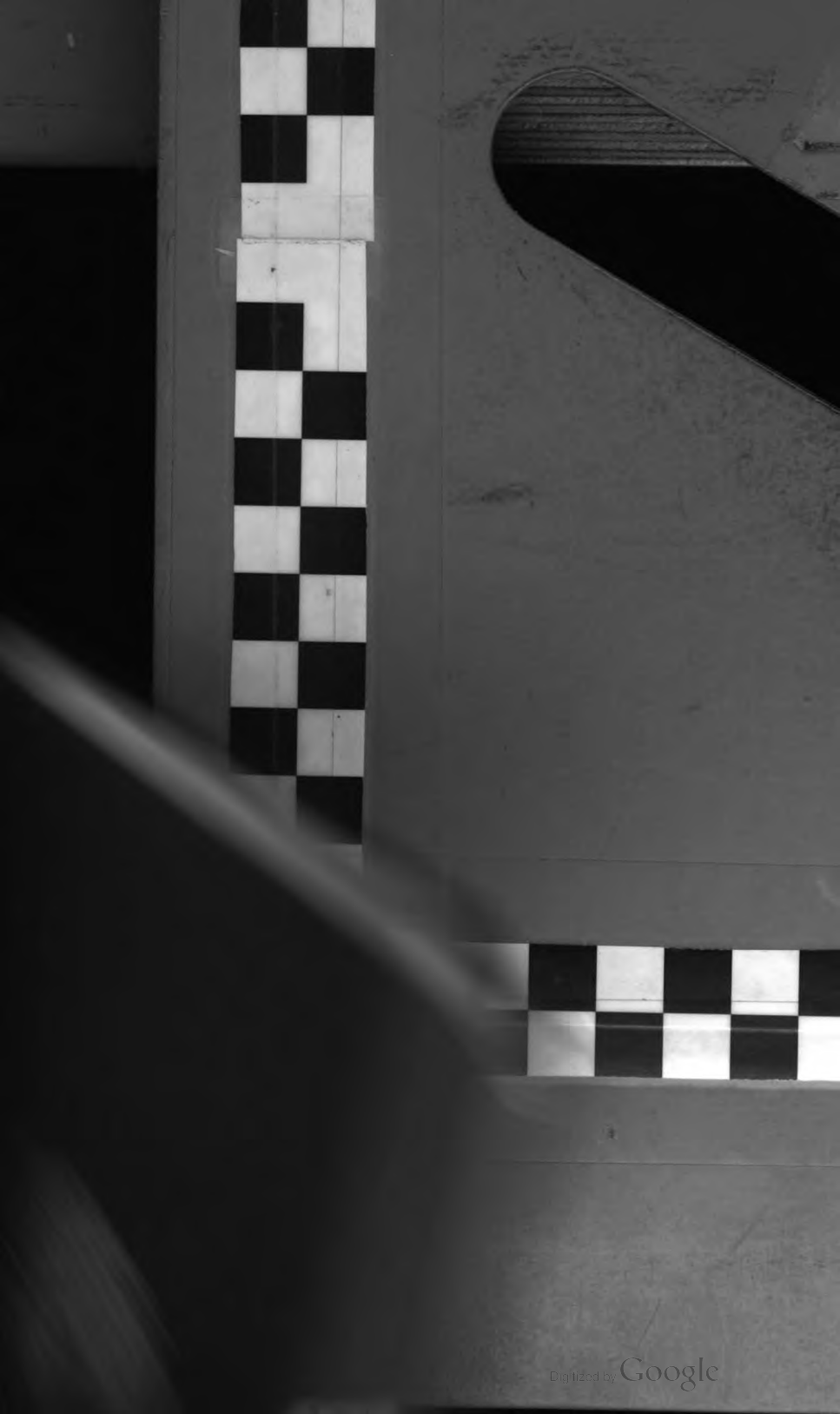

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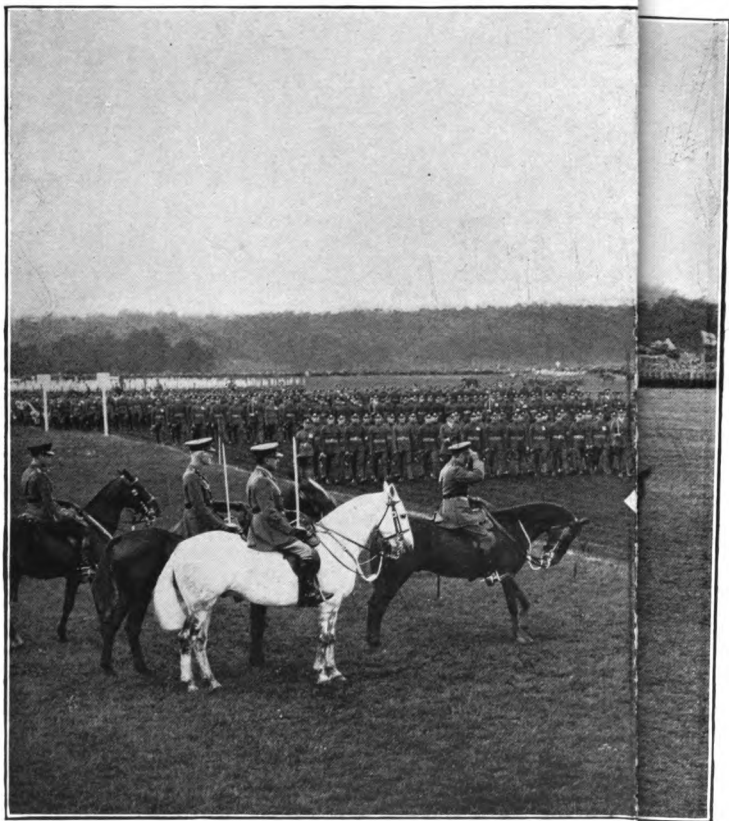


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H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

Major-Gen. Sir E. P.
Strickland

Lient.-Gen. Sir P. W.
Chetwode, Bt.

His Majesty
The King

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1924.

(THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E.

London
71 ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1.
1925

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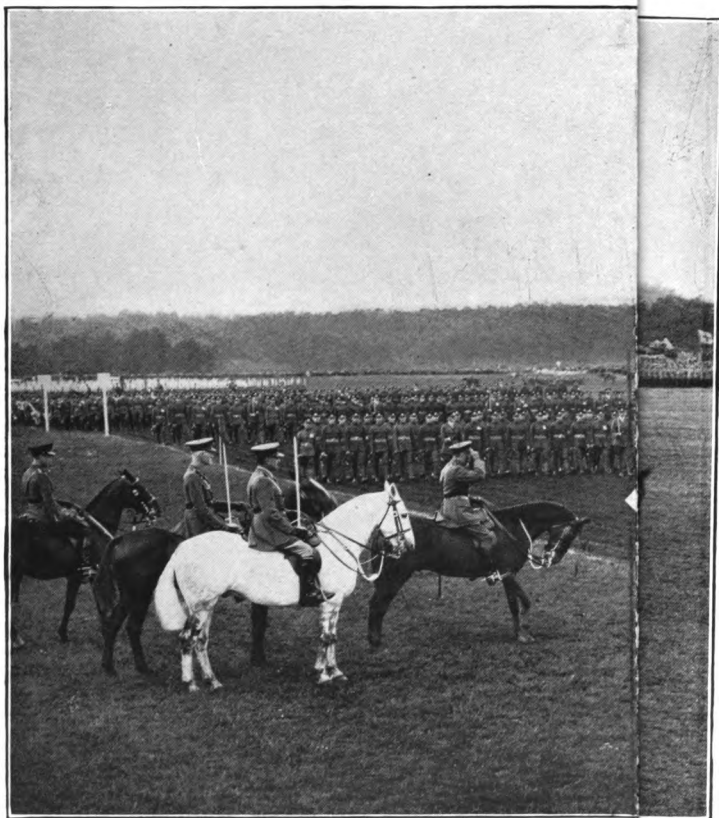
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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.

President.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and
Strathearn, *K.G.*, etc., Colonel-in-Chief of The
Rifle Brigade.

Committee, 1925.

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Lieut.-General Sir H. F. M. WILSON, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*

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Major-General Sir R. B. STEPHENS, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*

Ex-officio.

The Colonels Commandants of the Regiment.

The Officers Commanding the Regular Battalions of the
Regiment.

The Hon. Editor of THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE (Major
H. G. PARKYN, *O.B.E.*).

The Hon. Secretary of The Rifle Brigade Point to Point
(Lieut.-Colonel H. M. WILSON, *D.S.O.*).

The Hon. Secretary of The Rifle Brigade Veterans' Association
(Colonel G. N. SALMON, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*).

Secretary.

Major W. H. DAVIES.

Office.

71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.

Tel.: Victoria 2116.

JANUARY, 1925.

1 Th—

2 F —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmand Expedition).

3 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CACABELOS (Retreat to CORUNNA). Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert.

4 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at FUTTEGURH (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 27 hours' actual marching in 4 days.

5 M —1809.—1st Bn. covered retirement at SANTA MARIA DE CONSTANTINO (Retreat to CORUNNA).

6 Tu—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of Boer attack on LADYSMITH; casualties: 8 officers and 55 other ranks.

7 W —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD (Indian Mutiny).

8 Th—1812.—1st Bn. engaged at storming of FORT SAN FRANCISCO (**Ciudad Rodrigo**). 1815.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on lines of NEW ORLEANS (Expedition to New Orleans); casualties: 7 officers and 105 other ranks.

9 F —

10 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged in rearguard action at BETANZOS (Retreat to CORUNNA).

11 S —1819.—213 Riflemen on disbandment of 3rd Bn. transferred to 2nd Bn. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near KEI RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 M —

13 Tu—1814.—Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged outside ANTWERP (Expeditions to Bergen-op-Zoom).

14 W —

15 Th—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).

16 F —1809.—Battle of **Corunna**. 1st Bn. engaged; casualties during retreat: 3 officers and 170 other ranks.

JANUARY.

- 17 S** —1800.—Orders issued for formation of “**EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN**” at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.) Camel Corps at Battle of **ABU KLEA** (Sudan Campaign).
- 18 S** —1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be named “**The 95th or Rifle Regiment.**”
- 19 M** —1812.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Storming of **Ciudad Rodrigo**; casualties: 6 officers and 55 other ranks. 1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps at action of **EL GUBAT** (Sudan Campaign).
- 20 Tu**—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of sortie from **MONTE VIDEO** (Expedition to South America).
- 21 W** —1809.—2nd Bn. embarked at **Vigo** at end of **Corunna Campaign**.
- 22 Th**—1862.—Title of “**THE PRINCE CONSORT’S OWN**” bestowed on the Regiment by **QUEEN VICTORIA**.
- 23 F** —
- 24 S** —1812.—Major-General **Robert Crauford** died of wounds received on 19th at **Ciudad Rodrigo**. (The Regiment had been in his command at **Buenos Ayres** and in the campaign in **Portugal** and **Spain** 1808–12.)
- 25 S** —1879.—4th Bn. reached **Chunar** (**Bazar Valley Expedition**).
- 26 M** —
- 27 Tu**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on **Popa Expedition** (**Burma**).
- 28 W** —1879.—4th Bn. reconnaissance on **Tirah** (**Bazar Valley Expedition**).
- 29 Th**—
- 30 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on **RAMGUNGA RIVER** (**Indian Mutiny**).
- 31 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **AMOAFUL** (**Ashantee**): casualties; 3 officers and 6 other ranks.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 **§** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 2 **M** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at assault and capture of **MEXXEM** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 3 **Tu**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged at Storming of **Monte Video** ; casualties : 3 officers and 29 other ranks. 1918.—10th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 30 officers and 499 other ranks.
- 4 **W** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, **Ashantee**.
- 5 **Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of **COOMASSIE**, **Ashantee**, 1873-4. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of **Vaal Krantz** (S. Africa) ; casualties : 5 officers and 78 other ranks.
- 6 **F** —
- 7 **S** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at French sortie from **ANTWERP** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 8 **§** —
- 9 **M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 **Tu**—
- 11 **W** —1847.—1st Bn. engaged on **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 **Th**—
- 13 **F** —
- 14 **S** —1916.—3rd Bn. engaged in German attack **HOOGE AREA** (Action of the **BLUFF**) ; casualties : 2 officers and 158 other ranks.
- 15 **§** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 16 **M** —1816.—“ The 95th or Rifle Regiment ” taken out of the Line and styled the “ Rifle Brigade.”

FEBRUARY.

- 17 Tu**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the NIVE ; commencement of campaign of the Pyrenees.
- 18 W**—1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of MONTE CHRISTO (S. Africa) ; casualties : 2 officers and 27 other ranks.
- 19 Th**—1820.—F.M. The Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief vice Sir David Dundas.
- 20 F** —
- 21 S** —
- 22 S** —1810.—LIGHT DIVISION formed under Crauford.
- 23 M**—1900.—1st Bn. and Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) engaged on TUGELA RIVER (S. Africa).
- 24 Tu**—1900.—Action on TUGELA RIVER continued ; casualties : 4 officers and 48 other ranks.
- 25 W** —
- 26 Th**—1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at the Passage of the GAVE DU PAU (Pyrenees), Peninsula War.
- 27 F** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Battle of Orthes. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of PIETERS HILL ; casualties : 2 officers and 66 other ranks.
- 28 S** —1900.—Relief of Ladysmith. 1st Bn.'s casualties during relief operations : 15 officers and 178 other ranks. 2nd Bn.'s casualties during Defence of Ladysmith (from 1 Nov. 1899) : 13 officers and 152 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 1 S** —
- 2 M** —1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry (Detachments 2nd and 4th Bns.) embarked for Matabele War.
- 3 Tu**—
- 4 W** —
- 5 Th**—1811.—Battle of **Barossa**. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties : 6 officers and 95 other ranks.
- 6 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 7 S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. Riflemen mounted behind 1st Royal Dragoons (Peninsula War).
- 8 S** —1916.—16th Bn. disembarked at Havre. 1917.—2nd Bn. **V.C.** awarded to Lieut. G. Cates for gallantry in trenches on this date.
- 9 M** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 Tu**—1915.—2nd Bn. engaged in **Battle of Neuve Chapelle** (lasted till 13th); casualties : 12 officers and 367 other ranks.
- 11 W** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 12 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged in combat of the **REDINHA** (Peninsula War); casualties : 2 officers and 13 other ranks. 1915.—2nd Bn. **V.C.'s** awarded to C.S.M. H. Daniels and Cpl. Noble for gallantry in the **Battle of NEUVE CHAPELLE**.
- 13 F** —
- 14 S** —
- 15 S** —1915.—4th Bn. engaged in Action of **ST. ELOI** (Ypres Area); casualties : 10 officers and 93 other ranks.
- 16 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE** (Indian Mutiny).
- 17 Tu**—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of Second Siege of Badajoz.
- 18 W** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at **PONTE DA MURCELLA** (Peninsula War).
- 19 Th**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at **BARBA DEL PUERCO** (Peninsula War); casualties : 1 officer and 22 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 20 F** —1814.—Action of **TARBES** fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th or Rifle Regiment unaided by other British troops; casualties: 12 officers and 81 other ranks.
- 21 S** —1918.—**The First Battles of the Somme** began (lasted till 5 April). 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 16 Bns. heavily engaged; casualties: 3rd Bn., 21 March to 5 April, 23 officers and 410 other ranks.
- 22 S** —
- 23 M** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from **SEVAS-TOPOL**. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **KOORSEE** near Lucknow (Indian Mutiny). 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near **PARGNY** on River **SOMME**; casualties: 5 officers and about 60 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged in rearguard action at **FALVY BRIDGE** on River **SOMME**.
- 24 Tu**—1881.—4th Bn. started on Wazir Expedition from Rawal Pindi. 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near **MORCHAIN** (River **SOMME**); casualties: 11 officers and about 300 other ranks.
- 25 W** —
- 26 Th**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Storming of **FORT PICURINA**, **BADAJOS**. 3rd Bn. was the first unit in.
- 27 F** —
- 28 S** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 1st Bn. heavily engaged in front of **FAMPOUX** (**First Battle of Arras**, 1918); casualties: 5 officers and 159 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged at **VRELY**.
- 29 S** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 12th Bn. captured village of **MEZIERERS** (S.E. of Amiens) in a counter-attack; casualties: (29th–31st) 19 officers and 430 other ranks.
- 30 M** —1917.—2nd, 10th and 11th Bns. engaged, during German withdrawal, in front of **DESSART WOOD** (N.E. of Peronne). These 3 Bns. attacked in line, 2nd on the right, 10th Bn. in centre, 11th Bn. on left.
- 31 Tu**—

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Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and
Strathearn, *K.G.*, etc., Colonel-in-Chief of The
Rifle Brigade.

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Ex-officio.

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The Officers Commanding the Regular Battalions of the
Regiment.

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Secretary.

Major W. H. DAVIES.

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JANUARY, 1925.

1 Th—

2 F —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmand Expedition).

3 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CACABELOS (Retreat to CORUNNA). Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert.

4 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at FUTTEGURH (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 27 hours' actual marching in 4 days.

5 M —1809.—1st Bn. covered retirement at SANTA MARIA DE CONSTANTINO (Retreat to CORUNNA).

6 Tu—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of Boer attack on LADYSMITH; casualties: 8 officers and 55 other ranks.

7 W —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD (Indian Mutiny).

8 Th—1812.—1st Bn. engaged at storming of FORT SAN FRANCISCO (**Ciudad Rodrigo**). 1815.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on lines of NEW ORLEANS (Expedition to New Orleans); casualties: 7 officers and 105 other ranks.

9 F —

10 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged in rearguard action at BETANZOS (Retreat to CORUNNA).

11 S —1819.—213 Riflemen on disbandment of 3rd Bn. transferred to 2nd Bn. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near KEI RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 M —

13 Tu—1814.—Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged outside ANTWERP (Expeditions to Bergen-op-Zoom).

14 W —

15 Th—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).

16 F —1809.—Battle of **Corunna**. 1st Bn. engaged; casualties during retreat: 3 officers and 170 other ranks.

JANUARY.

- 17 S** —1800.—Orders issued for formation of "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN" at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.) Camel Corps at Battle of ABU KLEA (Sudan Campaign).
- 18 S** —1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be named "The 95th or Rifle Regiment."
- 19 M** —1812—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; casualties: 6 officers and 55 other ranks. 1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps at action of EL GUBAT (Sudan Campaign).
- 20 Tu**—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of sortie from MONTE VIDEO (Expedition to South America).
- 21 W** —1809.—2nd Bn. embarked at Vigo at end of Corunna Campaign.
- 22 Th**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 F** —
- 24 S** —1812.—Major-General Robert Crauford died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The Regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in the campaign in Portugal and Spain 1808-12.)
- 25 S** —1879.—4th Bn. reached Chunar (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 26 M** —
- 27 Tu**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition (Burma).
- 28 W** —1879.—4th Bn. reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 Th**—
- 30 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).
- 31 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at AMOAFUL (Ashantee): casualties; 3 officers and 6 other ranks.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 S** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 2 M** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at assault and capture of **MERXEM** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 3 Tu**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged at Storming of **Monte Video** ; casualties : 3 officers and 29 other ranks. 1918.—10th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 30 officers and 499 other ranks.
- 4 W** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, **Ashantee**.
- 5 Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of **COOMASSIE**, **Ashantee**, 1873-4. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of **VAAL KRANTZ** (S. Africa) ; casualties : 5 officers and 78 other ranks.
- 6 F** —
- 7 S** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at French sortie from **ANTWERP** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 8 S** —
- 9 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 Tu**—
- 11 W** —1847.—1st Bn. engaged on **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 Th**—
- 13 F** —
- 14 S** —1916.—3rd Bn. engaged in German attack **HOOGE AREA** (Action of the **BLUFF**) ; casualties : 2 officers and 158 other ranks.
- 15 S** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 16 M** —1816.—“The **95th or Rifle Regiment**” taken out of the Line and styled the “**Rifle Brigade**.”

FEBRUARY.

- 17 Tu**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the NIVE ; commencement of campaign of the Pyrenees.
- 18 W** —1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of MONTE CHRISTO (S. Africa) ; casualties : 2 officers and 27 other ranks.
- 19 Th**—1820.—F.M. The Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief vice Sir David Dundas.
- 20 F** —
- 21 S** —
- 22 S** —1810.—LIGHT DIVISION formed under Crauford.
- 23 M** —1900.—1st Bn. and Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) engaged on TUGELA RIVER (S. Africa).
- 24 Tu**—1900.—Action on TUGELA RIVER continued ; casualties : 4 officers and 48 other ranks.
- 25 W** —
- 26 Th**—1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at the Passage of the GAVE DU PAU (Pyrenees), Peninsula War.
- 27 F** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Battle of Orthes. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of PIETERS HILL ; casualties : 2 officers and 66 other ranks.
- 28 S** —1900.—Relief of Ladysmith. 1st Bn.'s casualties during relief operations : 15 officers and 178 other ranks. 2nd Bn.'s casualties during Defence of Ladysmith (from 1 Nov. 1899) : 13 officers and 152 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 1 **§** —
- 2 **M** —1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry (Detachments 2nd and 4th Bns.) embarked for Matabele War.
- 3 **Tu**—
- 4 **W** —
- 5 **Th**—1811.—Battle of **Barossa**. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties : 6 officers and 95 other ranks.
- 6 **F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 7 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. Riflemen mounted behind 1st Royal Dragoons (Peninsula War).
- 8 **§** —1916.—16th Bn. disembarked at Havre. 1917.—2nd Bn. **U.C.** awarded to Lieut. G. Cates for gallantry in trenches on this date.
- 9 **M** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 **Tu**—1915.—2nd Bn. engaged in **Battle of Neuve Chapelle** (lasted till 13th); casualties : 12 officers and 367 other ranks.
- 11 **W** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **Lucknow** (Indian Mutiny).
- 12 **Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged in combat of the **REDINHA** (Peninsula War); casualties : 2 officers and 13 other ranks. 1915.—2n Bn. **U.C.**'s awarded to C.S.M. H. Daniels and Cpl. Noble for gallantry in the **Battle of NEUVE CHAPELLE**.
- 13 **F** —
- 14 **S** —
- 15 **§** —1915.—4th Bn. engaged in Action of **St. Eloi** (Ypres Area); casualties : 10 officers and 93 other ranks.
- 16 **M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE** (Indian Mutiny).
- 17 **Tu**—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of Second Siege of **Badajoz**.
- 18 **W** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at **PONTE DA MURCELLA** (Peninsula War).
- 19 **Th**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at **BARBA DEL PUERCO** (Peninsula War); casualties : 1 officer and 22 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 20 F** —1814.—Action of **TARBES** fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th or Rifle Regiment unaided by other British troops; casualties: 12 officers and 81 other ranks.
- 21 S** —1918.—**The First Battles of the Somme** began (lasted till 5 April). 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 16 Bns. heavily engaged; casualties: 3rd Bn., 21 March to 5 April, 23 officers and 410 other ranks.
- 22 S** —
- 23 M** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from **SEVAS-TOPOL**. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **KOORSEE** near Lucknow (Indian Mutiny). 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near **PARGNY** on River **SOMME**; casualties: 5 officers and about 60 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged in rearguard action at **FALVY BRIDGE** on River **SOMME**.
- 24 Tu**—1881.—4th Bn. started on Wazir Expedition from Rawal Pindi. 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near **MORCHAIN** (River **SOMME**); casualties: 11 officers and about 300 other ranks.
- 25 W** —
- 26 Th**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Storming of **FORT PICURINA**, **BADAJOS**. 3rd Bn. was the first unit in.
- 27 F** —
- 28 S** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 1st Bn. heavily engaged in front of **FAMPOUX** (**First Battle of Arras**, 1918); casualties: 5 officers and 159 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged at **VRELY**.
- 29 S** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 12th Bn. captured village of **MEZIERERS** (S.E. of Amiens) in a counter-attack; casualties: (29th–31st) 19 officers and 430 other ranks.
- 30 M** —1917.—2nd, 10th and 11th Bns. engaged, during German withdrawal, in front of **DESSART WOOD** (N.E. of Peronne). These 3 Bns. attacked in line, 2nd on the right, 10th Bn. in centre, 11th Bn. on left.
- 31 Tu**—

APRIL.

- 1 W** —1800.—First parade of "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" at Horsham. 1855.—3rd Bn. raised for the 2nd time, at Haslar.
- 2 Th**—1801.—Battle of **Copenhagen**. Riflemen engaged in H.M.S. "St. George" (Lord Nelson's flagship); casualties: 1 officer and 8 other ranks.
- 3 F** —1811.—1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged in action near **SABUGAL** (Peninsula War).
- 4 S** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack near **GOUZEAUCOURT** (N.E. of **PERONNE**); casualties: 2 officers and 33 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917). 11th Bn. engaged near **HAVRINCOURT** in capture of position afterwards known as "Greenjacket Ridge"; casualties: 6 officers and 115 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917).
- 5 S** —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. and 200 Sikhs.
- 6 M** —1812.—Storming of **Badajoz**. 8 Cos. of 1st Bn., 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. and 5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 23 officers and 263 other ranks. 1815.—Honour **Peninsula** awarded Regiment.
- 7 Tu**—
- 8 W**—
- 9 Th**—1917.—**The Battles of Arras** began (lasted till 15 May). 1st Bn. heavily engaged and captured the **HYDERABAD REDOUBT**, 6,000 yards beyond German front line and the farthest point of the British advance; casualties: 9 officers and 229 other ranks (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**, 1917). 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on line of River **SCARPE-MERCATEL** (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**). 1918.—**THE BATTLES OF THE LYS** began (lasted till 29th).
- 10 F** —1814.—Battle of **Toulouse**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 40 other ranks.
- 11 S** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras**, 1917. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on **FEUCHY** Line (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**). 1918.—**The Battles of the Lys**. 16th Bn. engaged in attack on **WYTSCHAETE RIDGE** (Battle of **MESSINES**, 1918).
- 12 S**—
- 13 M** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE** (Indian Mutiny).

APRIL.

- 14 Tu**—1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 3rd Bn. engaged at capture of LIEVEN (Lens Area. Battle of VIMY RIDGE). 1918.—**The Battles of the Lys.** 1st Bn. engaged along LA BASSEE Canal near ROBEQ (Defence of HINGES RIDGE).
- 15 W**—1917.—Co. of 3rd Bn. entered outskirts of LENS; casualties: 2 officers, 40 other ranks.
- 16 Th**—
- 17 F**—1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 18 S**—1863.—General Sir G. Brown appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Lord Seaton. 1918.—the Battles of the Lys. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES (Battle of BETHUNE).
- 19 S**—
- 20 M**—1855.—Rifle pits at SEVASTOPOL manned and held by volunteers from 1st Bn.
- 21 Tu**—1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in capture of GONNELIEU (Cambrai-Peronne Area. German withdrawal); casualties: 5 officers and 60 other ranks.
- 22 W**—1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle pits, SEVASTOPOL. V.C.'s awarded to Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston and MacGregor for gallantry on this occasion. 1915.—**The Battles of Ypres** began (lasted till 25 May). 1st and 4th Bns. engaged. 1918.—the Battles of the Lys. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES in successful attack, securing the LA BASSEE Canal; casualties: 7 officers and 112 other ranks. V.C. awarded to Sergt. Woodall for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at defence of Bridge of MARIALVA (Peninsula War) and again on the 27th. 1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 13th Bn. engaged at 2nd Battle of the SCARPE.
- 24 F**—1915.—4th Bn. Battle of St. JULIEN.
- 25 S**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in GOGRA JUNGLE (Indian Mutiny).
- 26 S**—
- 27 M**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged in 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva (Peninsula War).
- 28 Tu**—
- 29 W**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War).
- 30 Th**—

MAY.

- 1 F** —1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted Captain in 1st Bn. 1918.—16th Bn. reduced to cadre strength during the month and employed in training American troops till the Armistice.
- 2 S** —
- 3 S** —1915.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. heavily engaged in German attack YPRES Area. "A" Co. successfully resisted attack from 4 a.m. till dusk with only 1 officer and 3 other ranks able to fire from noon onwards (Battle of St. JULIEN). 1917.—**The Battles of Arras,** 1917. 1st Bn. engaged in attack on CHEMICAL WORKS, ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE, lasted till 12th).
- 4 M** —1809.—3rd Bn. raised for 1st time by transfer of over 1,000 Riflemen from 1st and 2nd Battalions.
- 5 Tu**—1811.—Battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.** 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 16 other ranks. 1919.—13th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 24 officers and 731 other ranks.
- 6 W** —1805.—2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury by draft of 21 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 7 Buglers and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.
- 7 Th**—1843.—The Reserve Battalion of 6 Cos. formed at Dover. 1915.—4th Bn. Battle of FREZENBERG.
- 8 F** —1918.—**V.C.'s** awarded to Sergeant W. Gregg and Riflemen W. Beesley, 13th Bn., for gallantry on patrol near BUCQUOY (Bapaume-Arras Area).
- 9 S** —1915.—**BATTLE OF AUBERS RIDGE.** 2nd Bn. heavily engaged in attack on FROMELLES; casualties: all Company officers except 2 and 628 other ranks.
- 10 S** —
- 11 M** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged at capture of CHEMICAL WORKS and Station Buildings at ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE); casualties (since 3rd): 8 officers and 195 other ranks.

MAY.

-
- 12 Tu**—1811.—Portions of all 3 Bns. engaged near ESPEGA (Peninsula War).
- 13 W**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR (Indian Mutiny).
- 14 Th**—1890.—Lee Mitford Magazine Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 F** —
- 16 S** —
- 17 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 M** —
- 19 Tu**—
- 20 W**—1915.—7th and 8th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 21 Th**—1915.—9th Bn. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 22 F** —
- 23 S** —
- 24 S** —1915.—4th Bn. Battle of BELLEWAARDE.
- 25 M** —
- 26 Tu**—
- 27 W**—1812.—All 3 Bns. of Regiment reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Boden. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 F** —1880.—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1919.—12th Bn. disbanded: casualties in dead since raised: 27 officers and 745 other ranks.
- 30 S** —1919.—11th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 18 officers and 603 other ranks.
- 31 S** —

JUNE.

- 1 M** —1881.—Honours **Afghanistan** and **Ali Musjid** conferred on Regiment for Afghan War of 1878–9.
- 2 Tu**—1902.—End of S. African War.
- 3 W** —
- 4 Th**—1856.—1st Bn. left for England at end of Crimean War ; casualties sustained in all ranks : 113 killed, 342 wounded and sick, 353 invalided.
- 5 F** —
- 6 S** —1854.—Title of “2nd Lieutenant” used since the Regiment was first raised changed to that of Ensign.
- 7 S** —1917.—3rd Bn. engaged at **Battle of Messines** (lasted till 14th) ; casualties : 2 officers and 45 other ranks.
- 8 M** —1919.—16th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 20 officers and 635 other ranks.
- 9 Tu**—1854.—Minié Rifle issued 1st Bn.
- 10 W** —
- 11 Th**—
- 12 F** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged near the **HORMUZA** (Peninsula War).
- 13 S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **NAWABGUNGE** (Indian Mutiny) ; casualties : 1 officer and 15 other ranks.
- 14 S** —
- 15 M** —
- 16 Tu**—1815.—1st Bn. engaged at **BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS** ; casualties : 5 officers and 59 other ranks.
- 17 W** —

JUNE.

18 Th—1815.—Battle of **Waterloo**. All 3 Bns. engaged ; casualties : 1st Bn. (6 Cos.), 15 officers and 144 other ranks ; 2nd Bn. (6 Cos.), 14 officers and 113 other ranks ; 3rd Bn. (2 Cos.), 5 officers and 39 other ranks. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in the first attack on **THE REDAN** (**SEVASTOPOL**) ; casualties : 5 officers and 122 other ranks. 1919.—7th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 21 officers and 505 other ranks.

19 F —

20 S —1858.—Short Rifles issued to 4th Bn.

21 S —1813.—Battle of **Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the first gun and 3 days later the last gun of the French Army.

22 M —

23 Tu—1813.—Pursuit of French after Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged at **ECHARRI-ARANEZ**. Riflemen were mounted behind Royal Dragoons.

24 W —1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged near **LA CUENCA** (Peninsula War).

25 Th—

26 F —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Bt.-Major The Hon. H. Clifford, Bt.-Major C. T. Bouchier, Captain W. J. Cunninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.

27 S —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles (Indian Mutiny). 1917.—1st Bn. inspected on service in France by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.

28 S —1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

29 M —1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.

30 Tu—

JULY.

- 1 W** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme** began (lasted to 18 Nov.). 1st Bn. heavily engaged; casualties: 1st Bn., 23 officers and over 400 other ranks; 2nd Bn., 5 officers and 128 other ranks.
- 2 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at PASSO CHICO and drove Spaniards into Buenos Ayres (Expedition to South America); casualties: 1 officer and 25 other ranks.
- 3 F** —1809.—“The Light Brigade” formed under Major-General R. Crauford consisting of 1st Bn., the 43rd and 52nd Regiments at Vallada (Peninsula War).
- 4 S** —1916.—16th Bn. engaged in attack on German position near FESTU-BERT; casualties: 10 officers and 107 other ranks.
- 5 S** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack on BUENOS AYRES; casualties: 11 officers and 238 other ranks. 1915.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position near BOESINGHE; casualties: 9 officers and 246 other ranks.
- 6 M** —1916.—V.C. awarded to Bt.-Major W. La T. Congreve, D.S.O., M.C., for gallantry, 6–20 July.
- 7 Tu**—1815.—British Army entered Paris after Waterloo. 2nd Bn. was the first unit to enter the City.
- 8 W** —
- 9 Th**—1915.—16th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 10 F** —1916.—**Battles of the Somme.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack near POZIERES (BATTLE OF ALBERT); casualties: 20 officers and 380 other ranks.
- 11 S** —1856.—2nd Bn. landed in England on return from Crimean War; casualties sustained in other ranks, 132 killed, 353 died of disease and 574 wounded.
- 12 S** —
- 13 M** —
- 14 Tu**—
- 15 W** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at SANTA BARBARA (Peninsula War).
- 16 Th**—

JULY.

- 17 F** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. landed in England at end of Peninsula War.
- 18 S** —
- 19 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the GUARENA River (Peninsula War).
- 20 M** —
- 21 Tu**—
- 22 W** —1812.—Battle of **Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. slightly engaged. 1915.—10th and 11th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne. 12th Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 23 Th**—1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the TORMES River (Peninsula War).
- 24 F** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at the combat of THE COA ; casualties : 12 officers and 66 other ranks (Peninsula War).
- 25 S** —
- 26 S** —
- 27 M** —1809.—The Light Brigade, under Crauford, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 Tu**—1809.—BATTLE OF TALAVERA. The Light Brigade started at dawn on its famous forced march to Talavera.
- 29 W** —1809.—The Light Brigade reached Talavera, having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1920.—1st Bn. at Baghdad (Arab Rebellion).
- 30 Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. left England for the Walcheren Expedition, being brigaded with the 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1915.—7th, 8th and 9th Bns. heavily engaged near HOOGE in German attack with liquid fire. **V.C.** awarded posthumously to Lieut. S. C. Woodruffe for gallantry on this occasion. 13th Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 31 F** —1917.—The Battles of Ypres began (lasted till 10 Nov.). 2nd, 3rd and 16th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF PILKEM RIDGE. 2nd Bn. in attack on WESTHOEK RIDGE ; casualties : 16 officers and 300 other ranks. 3rd Bn. in attack on PASSCHENDAELE ; casualties : 7 officers and 227 other ranks. 16th Bn. in attack on the STEENBECK. 1924.—Battle honours (44) for Great War authorised, including Macedonia, 1915–18.

AUGUST.

- 1 **S** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of JANCY (Peninsula War).
- 2 **S** —1868.—Field-Marshal Sir E. Blakeney, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **M** —1868.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir E. Blakeney. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut. in the Regiment. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) of Mounted Infantry engaged at storming of MAKONI'S KRAAL (S. Africa). 1918.—8th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 47 officers and 624 other ranks. 9th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 36 officers and 735 other ranks.
- 4 **Tu**—1914.—Outbreak of War with Germany.
- 5 **W** —
- 6 **Th**—
- 7 **F** —1857.—2nd Bn. left Ireland for service in Indian Mutiny.
- 8 **S** —1916.—1st Bn. engaged in German gas attack near YPRES; casualties: 9 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 9 **S** —1918.—1st Bn. engaged in German withdrawal on HINGES front (lasted till 21st); casualties: 7 officers and 94 other ranks.
- 10 **M** —
- 11 **Tu**—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged at surrender of FLUSHING; casualties: 2 officers and 32 other ranks.
- 12 **W** —1922.—4th Bn. disbanded on general reduction of the Army.
- 13 **Th**—1812.—All 3 Bns. entered Madrid.
- 14 **F** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in attack on the STEENBECK.
- 15 **S** —1808.—First affair of Peninsula War. 2nd Bn. attacked French piquets of OBIDOS; casualties: 3 officers and 7 other ranks. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 **S** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on ZONNEBEKE RIDGE (BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK, 1917); casualties: 5 officers and 140 other ranks. 11th Bn. engaged on the STEENBECK.
- 17 **M** —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of Roleia; casualties: 3 officers and 47 other ranks.
- 18 **Tu**—1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd and 7th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF DELVILLE WOOD. 3rd Bn.'s casualties (18th–21st): 15 officers and 266 other ranks. 7th Bn.'s casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.

AUGUST.

19 W —

20 Th—

21 F —1808.—2 Cos. 1st and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Vimiera**.

22 S —1914.—1st Bn. arrived in France. 7th and 8th Bns. ordered to be formed.

23 S —1914.—1st Bn. Retreat from **MONS**. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres**. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at **INVERNESS COPSE** (**PASSCHENDAELE Area**). 1918.—**2nd Battles of the Somme**. 13th Bn. engaged at capture of **ACHIEZ LE GRAND** and **BIHUCOURT** with 500 prisoners, 140 machine guns and 2 heavy guns (**BATTLE OF ALBERT**).

24 M —1884.—Rifle Company of Camel Corps formed for Nile Expedition by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme**. 9th Bn. engaged in final clearing of **DELVILLE WOOD**. 13th Bn. engaged near **GUILLEMONT**.

25 Tu—**Regimental Birthday**.—1800.—“The Rifle Corps” formally embodied under Colonel Coote Manningham. “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” landed at **FERROL**. 1813.—First Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1923.—2nd Bn. left **CHANAK** for England.

26 W —1809.—Maj.-General Sir Coote Manningham, first Colonel-in-Chief, died from effects of Corunna Campaign. 1914.—1st Bn. engaged at **Battle of Le Cateau**; casualties: 8 officers and 366 other ranks.

27 Th—1865.—General Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack on **BERGENDAL** (S. Africa); casualties: 7 officers and 74 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Rifleman E. Durrant for gallantry on this occasion.

28 F —1865.—Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir G. Brown.

29 S —1848.—1st Bn. engaged at action of **BOEM PLATZ** (S. Africa); casualties: 3 officers and 14 other ranks. 1918.—**The 2nd Battles of Arras**. 1st Bn. engaged at capture of **BOIS SOUFFLARD** and village of **ETERPIGNY** on River **SENSEE** (**BATTLE OF THE SCARPE**); casualties, 29th and 30th: 8 officers and over 200 other ranks.

30 S —1914.—9th Bn. ordered to be formed.

31 M —1809.—General Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**STORMING OF SAN SEBASTIAN**. 50 volunteers from all 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 2 officers and 24 other ranks. 2nd Bn. engaged at **DEFENCE OF THE BRIDGE OF VERA**; casualties: 5 officers and 71 other ranks.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 Tu**—1882.—Honour **South Africa, 1851-2-3** conferred on Regiment. 1910.—Honour **Pyrenees** conferred on the Regiment for service in 1814. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme**. 3rd Bn. engaged in Battle of DELVILLE WOOD; casualties: 5 officers and 206 other ranks.
- 2 W**—1898.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Khartoum**. 1918.—**The 2nd Battles of Arras**. 1st Bn. engaged in the Battle of THE DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE; casualties: 7 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 3 Th**—1916.—The Battles of the SOMME. 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF GUILLEMONT. 16th Bn. engaged in attack N. of River ANCRE; casualties: 16 officers and 446 other ranks (BATTLE OF POZIERES RIDGE).
- 4 F** —
- 5 S** —1839.—Brunswick Rifle issued to Regiment in place of Baker Rifle.
- 6 S** —1914.—**Battle of the Marne**. 1st Bn. took part in commencement of advance to the AISNE.
- 7 M** —1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 Tu**—1855.—Final attack on **Sevastopol**. 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on THE REDAN; casualties: 10 officers and 160 other ranks. 1923.—2nd Bn. arrived at SOUTHAMPTON from CHANAK.
- 9 W** —
- 10 Th**—
- 11 F** —1918.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on ST. AUBERT (CAMBRAI-VALENCIENNES Area); casualties: 9 officers and 179 other ranks.
- 12 S** —1914.—3rd Bn. disembarked at St. Nazaire. 1918.—**The Battles of the Hindenburg Line**. 13th Bn. engaged in attack on TRESCAULT SPUR (BATTLE OF HAVRINCOURT); casualties (11th-14th): 4 officers and 136 other ranks.
- 13 S** —1914.—BATTLE OF THE AISNE. 1st Bn. the first British Infantry unit to cross the River AISNE.
- 14 M** —1809.—2nd Bn. returned from Walcheren Expedition, having lost over 300 men from fever in 6 weeks and lost 133 more from effects of the expedition after disembarkation.

SEPTEMBER.

- 15 Tu**—1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at **BATTLE OF FLERS-COURCELETTE** (lasted till 22nd). Three Bns. of the Regiment attacked one behind the other for the first time since the action of **TARBES** in 1814.
- 16 W**—1810.—Retreat on **TORRES VEDRAS** commenced; Light Division left as Rearguard at **CELORICO**.
- 17 Th**—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
- 18 F**—1814.—3rd Bn., 5 Cos., embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition.
- 19 S** —
- 20 S** —1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Battle of the **Alma**. 2nd Bn. covered the advance; casualties: 1 officer and 49 other ranks. 1914.—10th and 11th Bns. ordered to be formed. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres**. 16th Bn. engaged in attack near **BULGAR WOOD** (**BATTLE OF THE MENIN ROAD RIDGE**). **V.C.** awarded to Sergeant Burman for gallantry on this occasion.
- 21 M**—1914.—12th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 22 Tu**—1852.—Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 W**—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice The Duke of Wellington.
- 24 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 F** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at **MACKENZIE'S FARM** (Crimea). 1915.—2nd, 9th and 12th Bns. engaged in subsidiary actions connected with the **BATTLE OF LOOS**; casualties: 2nd Bn., 9 officers and 242 other ranks (Action of **BOIS GRENIER**); 9th Bn., 6 officers and about 250 other ranks (2nd attack on **BELLEWAERDE**); 12th Bn., 7 officers and 322 other ranks (Action of **PIETRE**).
- 26 S** —
- 27 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Battle of **Busaco**. 1922.—2nd Bn. embarked at Southampton for Constantinople (Chanak).
- 28 M** —
- 29 Tu**—
- 30 W**—1876.—Major H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted Lieut.-Colonel to command 1st Bn., to date 27 September.

OCTOBER.

1 Th—

2 F —1899.—2nd Bn. left Crete for South African War.

3 S —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS. Light Division formed Rear-guard at POMBAC.

4 S —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in attack near POELCAPPELLE (BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE); casualties: 6 officers and 107 other ranks.

5 M —

6 Tu—

7 W —1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the forcing of the Pass of VERA; casualties: 9 officers and 192 other ranks (Peninsula War). 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 12th Bn. engaged in attack near MONTAUBON, casualties: 8 officers and 226 other ranks.

8 Th—

9 F —

10 S —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER (Peninsula War).

11 S —

12 M —1854.—**V.C.** awarded to Rifleman Wheatley for gallantry in trenches before SEVASTOPOL. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in fighting round POELCAPPELLE (FIRST BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE); casualties: 3 officers and 156 other ranks.

13 Tu—1914.—BATTLE OF ARMENTIERES. 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on BAILLEUL RIDGE. 1919.—1st Bn. arrived at Basrah, Mesopotamia.

14 W —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL (Lines of TORRES VEDRAS).

15 Th—

16 F —1922.—2nd Bn. arrived at CHANAK.

OCTOBER.

17 S —

18 S —1914.—Battle of ARMENTIERES. 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on PERENCHIES. 1916.—The Battles of the SOMME. 1st Bn. engaged in attack on LE TRANSLOY in conjunction with French (BATTLE OF LE TRANSLOY RIDGES); casualties: 8 officers and 250 other ranks.

19 M —1847.—Surrender of Chief Sandilli to 1st Bn. End of 1st Kaffir War.

20 Tu—

21 W —

22 Th—

23 F —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack near LE TRANSLOY; casualties: 1st Bn., 5 officers and 117 other ranks; 2nd Bn., 8 officers and 300 other ranks. 1918.—BATTLE OF THE SELLE. 13th Bn. engaged in attack near BRIASTRE (CAMBRAI-SOLESMES Area).

24 S —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1918.—Battle of the SELLE. 1st Bn. engaged at crossing of River ECAILLON, near HASPRES (VALENCIENNES Area); casualties (since 20th): 6 officers and 122 other ranks.

25 S —1854.—Battle of BALACLAVA. 1st Bn. slightly engaged.

26 M —1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna.

27 Tu—

28 W —1899.—1st Bn. left England for South African War.

29 Th—1902.—1st Bn. landed in England from South African War.

30 F —1818.—2nd Bn. left France after 3½ years with the Army of Occupation. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at LADYSMITH and engaged at LOMBARD'S KOP.

31 S —1812.—Madrid evacuated. 1st and 2nd Bns. withdrew to SALAMANCA. 1914.—13th, 14th (R.) and 15th Bns. ordered to be formed.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 S** —1876.—Honour **Ashanti** conferred on Regiment for expedition of 1873-4. 1881.—Honours **South Africa 1846-7** conferred on the Regiment. 1899.—Siege of **LADYSMITH** began. 2nd Bn. formed part of garrison. 1918.—Battle of **VALENCIENNES**. 1st Bn. engaged near **PRESEAU** at crossing of River Rhonelle; casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.
- 2 M** —1916.—2nd Bn. inspected on service by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.
- 3 Tu**—
- 4 W** —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, being the first time the Regiment served in India.
- 5 Th**—Battle of **Inkerman**. 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 88 other ranks.
- 6 F** —
- 7 S** —1914.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 8 S** —
- 9 M** —1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at **OBSERVATION HILL, LADYSMITH**.
- 10 Tu**—1813.—Battle of the **Nivelle**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 11 officers and 87 other ranks.
- 11 W** —1918.—Armistice. Great War.
- 12 Th**—
- 13 F** —
- 14 S** —
- 15 S** —
- 16 M** —

NOVEMBER.

- 17 Tu**—1917.—2nd Bn. during 2 days in trenches near PASSCHENDAELE lost 3 officers and 142 other ranks.
- 18 W**—1915.—4th Bn. left France for Salonika.
- 19 Th**—
- 20 F**—1854.—1st Bn. engaged at the Rifle Pits, SEVASTOPOL; casualties: 1 officer and 26 other ranks. **V.C.'s** awarded to Lieuts. Bouchier and Cunninghame and French Medal to Colour-Sergeant Hicks, for gallantry on this occasion. 1917.—**Battle of Cambrai** (lasted till 3 December). 10th Bn. attacked RUE DES VIGNES; casualties during period: 15 officers and 396 other ranks. 11th Bn. captured LES RUES VERTES; casualties during period: 3 officers and 124 other ranks.
- 21 S**—1878.—4th Bn. engaged at Capture of **Ali Musjid**. 1899.—Honour **Burma** conferred on Regiment (for service 1885-7).
- 22 S**—
- 23 M**—1915.—**V.C.** awarded to Corporal Drake (8th Bn.) for gallantry on patrol work on this date.
- 24 Tu**—
- 25 W**—1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban (S. African War). 1915.—4th Bn. landed at Salonika from France.
- 26 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH (Indian Mutiny).
- 27 F**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged at CAWNPORE, having marched 48½ miles from Futtehpore in 26 hours.
- 28 S**—1857.—6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in action at CAWNPORE.
- 29 S**—
- 30 M**—1917.—10th, 11th and 12th Bns. engaged in German counter-attack at CAMBRAI.

DECEMBER.

- 1 Tu—**
- 2 W** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack N.E. of PASSCHENDAELE (YPRES Area); casualties : 10 officers and 114 other ranks.
- 3 Th—**
- 4 F** —1877.—4th Bn. engaged at SHERGASHA RIDGE, Jowaki Expedition (N.W. Frontier).
- 5 S** —1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 S** —1857.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at final battle of CAWNPORE ; casualties : 1 officer and 20 other ranks. 1904.—Honours : **South Africa, 1899–1902. Defence of Ladysmith and Relief of Ladysmith** awarded.
- 7 M** —1896.—2nd Bn. detachment of 1 officer and 25 other ranks embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 Tu—**
- 9 W** —1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the passage of the NIVE.
- 10 Th**—1813.—Battle of the **Nive**. All 3 Bns. engaged ; casualties : 1 officer and 84 other ranks.
- 11 F** —1899.—2nd Bn. engaged in night sortie from LADYSMITH. Boer gun captured and destroyed ; casualties : 4 officers and 52 other ranks.
- 12 S —**
- 13 S** —1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (Burma).
- 14 M** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 15 Tu**—1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice H.R.H. The Prince Consort. 1899.—1st Bn. engaged at BATTLE OF COLENZO. **V.C.** awarded to Captain W. N. Congreve for gallantry on this occasion.
- 16 W** —1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South African War.

DECEMBER.

17 Th—

18 F —

19 S —1914.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position in PLOEG-STEERT WOOD ; casualties : 6 officers and 65 other ranks.

20 S —1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on 26 Oct., joined the 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Sahagun.

21 M —1811.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Sortie from Tarifa.

22 Tu—1914.—4th Bn. disembarked at HAVRE.

23 W —

24 Th—

25 F —1808.—Retreat to CORUNNA began. 1st Bn. on rearguard with Sir John Moore. 2nd Bn. on rearguard with Sir R. Crauford. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded.

26 S —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA (Peninsula War). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH (Indian Mutiny), captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD (S. Africa).

27 S —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA (Indian Mutiny).

28 M —1808.—1st Bn. engaged at BENAVENTE (Retreat to Corunna). 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged before NEW ORLEANS (New Orleans Expedition).

29 Tu—1857.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT ETRWAH (Indian Mutiny).

30 W —

31 Th—1846.—1st Bn. engaged on KEI RIVER (S. Africa). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged on RAPTEE RIVER (Indian Mutiny). 1877.—4th Bn. engaged at forcing of BORI PASS (Jowaki Expedition, N.W. Frontier).

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB

(to 31 December 1924).

Compiled by Major W. H. DAVIES.

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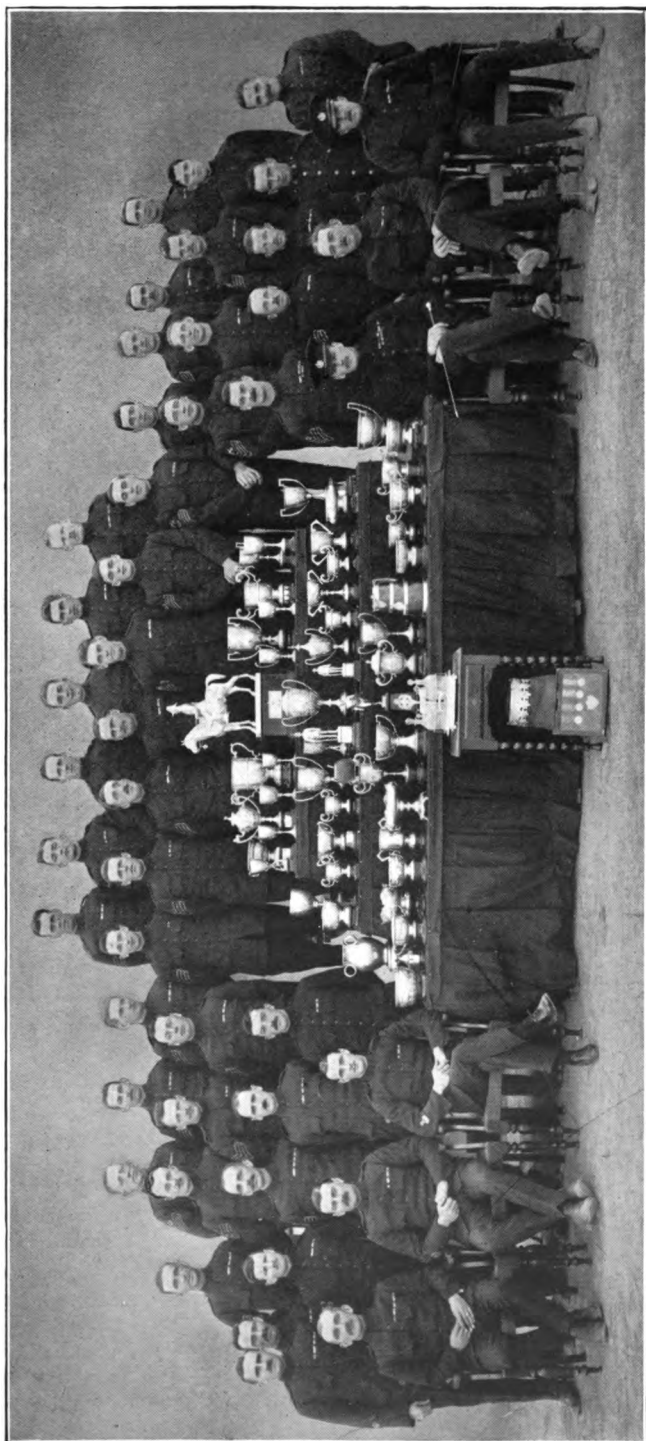
Honorary Members.

- Murray, Lieut.-Colonel Sir M. D., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*,
 Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.
 Whitehead, T., Esq., House of Lords, S.W.
 The Officers of The Chestnut Troop, R.H.A.
 The Officers of The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light
 Infantry.
 The Officers of The Winnipeg Rifles.
 The Officers of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

1st BATTALION, PESHAWAR, 1924.

<i>Top Row—</i>						
Sgt. Rye	Sgt. Harrison	Sgt. Onslow	Sgt. Boucher	Sgt. Kelly	Sgt. Welch.	
<i>Second Row—</i>						
Sgt. Cocks	Sgt. Farrow	Sgt. Shannon	Sgt. Dance	Sgt. Heath	Sgt. Westlake	
Sgt. Rowell	Sgt. Shawyer	Sgt. Edwardes	Sgt. Perry	Sgt. Denholm	Sgt. Munday	
Sgt. Page	Sgt. Clements					
<i>Third Row—</i>						
Sgt. Moore	Sgt. Dalhousie	Sgt. McCullough	Sgt. Reed	Sgt. Jones	Sgt. Harvey	
Sgt. Roder	Sgt. Murphy					
<i>Fourth Row—</i>						
C.S.M. Joyce	C.S.M. Lovell	Sgt. Boustead	Sgt. Cook	C.S.M. Conaron	C.S.M. Woodland	
C.Q.M.S. Leach	C.Q.M.S. Riddell	C.Q.M.S. West	Arm/Sgt. Briggs	C.Q.M.S. Richardson		
<i>Seated—</i>						
C.S.M. Smy	Bandmaster Bethell	Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell,	R.S.M. Cooper	Lieutenant H. Brerley, M.C.		
R.Q.M.S. Banyard		D.S.O.				

1st BATTALION.



PESHAWAR, 1924.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1st BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,
1 January 1925.

DEAR EDITOR,

A complete year of life in Peshawar is finished. In spite of various alarms our ever ready "Mobile Column," our "City Disturbance Column" and our "Inlying Picquet" have not been disturbed. We have patrolled the wire each night without incident, and even the special patrol who prowl round barracks to protect us from villains by night have encountered nothing worse than an Indian Cook suspiciously laden with tins of "Quaker Oats."

Even more peculiar than the amount of wire and "wind" in Peshawar is the climate. In the winter it is most unpleasantly cold and rains generally most inconveniently, interfering seriously with polo and racing. One tournament in March had to be entirely abandoned for this reason. In summer it is really hot; the hottest part of the day is at 5.30 p.m. and it is dark by eight, so that we do not play our evening games under very propitious conditions.

The hot weather was punctuated by terrific storms of wind and hail, which tore up trees and swept the tiles off the tops of the bungalows and barrack rooms. The worst of these broke so many electric wires that for two hot days and nights we were without fans or lights. In spite of all this Peshawar is not such a

bad station. For the Officers there are polo, hunting, racing, racquets and golf, and for the rest plenty of football, hockey and several tennis courts, one of which Edwards and "C" Company, with the assistance of a local expert and the garrison fire engine, made on the square at the beginning of the hot weather. There is also a first-rate cricket ground, on which we have already done fairly well.

The range is quite near barracks, although to get there we have to cross the aerodrome at considerable risk of contravening rather complicated orders, or even being landed on. The former has happened frequently, the latter, fortunately, not yet. The aeroplanes flutter over us at all times. We play football and hockey in the evenings on the aerodrome, but at any moment we have to be prepared, on the sound of a whistle, to uproot the goal posts and dash to the edges of the ground. In spite, however, of one Company asking the Royal Air Force not to fly over them on the range as it disturbed their shooting, we are on very friendly terms. Several Officers have become fairly fearless in the air and very intelligent about Popham panels and Director arrows.

We have been out to Camp three times. First in February to a place variously pronounced, but written Dag, one dry and one wet day's march out of Peshawar. Here for a fortnight we lived very intimately in a very small perimeter Camp and applied ourselves seriously to mountain warfare. Few were the hills which we did not picquet and fewer still the boots that survived.

The great disadvantage of this Camp lay in the fact that it had steep khuds on three sides, up which the many trans-border thieves crawled most nights

and endeavoured to rob us. Nothing more serious than a few greatcoats were lost, but the whole thing was an infernal nuisance. Cave, on return from visiting the sentries one night at about 1 a.m., heard his tent rope being cut by a badmash to effect an entrance, and gave chase, but on a pitch black night the intruder easily slipped down the khud and escaped. The last two days it rained steadily, and on the night of one of these the G.O.C., Peshawar, proposed to inspect the Battalion on a night march and attack on a village at dawn. In spite of the doubtful weather this held good until 3 a.m. on the eventful morning, when the Commanding Officer was roused to receive a telephone message cancelling it. We had another wet night on our way back to Peshawar, but our spirits were raised on entering Peshawar to receive a message that our polo team, who had unostentatiously slipped away from Dag, had won the Infantry Polo Cup. At the end of March, when it was getting fairly hot, we had our so-called Brigade Manœuvres, which consisted of a seventeen-mile march with packs, a wet night without tents, a long day's fight in the hills, another wet night and another seventeen-mile march back to Peshawar, this time varied by a good stretch of walking through two feet of water, owing to a canal having burst its banks.

In April, the Colonel, Norcott, Edwardes, Bosville and Warren went up to Landi Kotal and imbibed fresh knowledge watching the 4th Gurkhas training, and were all agreeably surprised to see the nice easy slopes as compared with Dag, where one officer, and a Scot at that, had to be rescued from the precipitous position into which he had got himself. Not that we wish it to be understood that any of us want to live

at Landi Kotal, which presents no vegetation, nor any other merit.

In November we went to Warsak for three weeks for Company and Battalion Training. Again we spread ourselves over the landscape, finding fire positions amongst large rocks where, though much more amply dressed, we often looked like the group of chorus ladies at the seaside which has recently been such a feature of the illustrated press. We were very energetic when no one was watching us, but when our District Commander, Major-General R. A. Cassells, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., came out, we attacked a hill with so much élan that the General was, and what's more, said he was, very pleased with us. This hill, called 1882 (its recorded height above sea level) was no ordinary hill. It was a lump of pumice-like rock. A large lump intersected by every sort of nullah, bristling with every kind of sky line, most of which were not really sky lines at all, but merely traps for hypercritical Generals. Quite indescribable at all times and enough to bring tears to the eyes of those who had to point out objectives, or bring their fire to bear on a point two degrees three o'clock right from that rock which looks like an eagle's beak, or snake's head, according to the fancy of him who looked. On one occasion Norcott attacked the wrong objective, but no one realized it until he himself admitted it. Those used to civilized warfare will not appreciate the picturesqueness of the scene, but they need only be told that each section, as well as platoons, had a semaphore expert (with flags), that each Company Headquarters had a large flag of different colour, to show their position, and that Battalion Headquarters had a black-and-white chequered banner about four

feet square, designed by Taylor for the occasion, to realize how pretty it looked against the dark rocks or the blue sky. Behind us were very modern-looking tractor-drawn 6-inch howitzers, making loud noises to indicate the support we were receiving. It was magnificent and, possibly, like war. "I" Company built a sangar; it must not be inferred that the other companies did not also build sangars—they did, but "I" Company's had a style and finish of its own. The Brigade Commander saw it and was delighted. The Brigade Major had never seen anything better done by his own, a Gurkha Regiment. It was quite round, the centre was to be crowned with a bell tent to protect the stores and garrison, and such was the enthusiasm of the moment that we felt that even though they had to send to England for one, it would be produced. A fitting climax was a night march to occupy, before dawn, a position from which we could strike terror into the hearts of the enemy who, though imaginary, had got an uncommonly fine position. We started out of Camp and, led by Macgeorge over the flat and by Harvey in the hills, got to the right place, although some of those who lost their bets maintained, with no little heat, that the hill in question was not our objective, whilst others were equally certain that our objective was the hill in question. It was a very remarkable expedition, with an air of mystery induced by Harvey's voice, so well adapted to whispering, and by the fact that he insisted on referring to West as 270 degrees true. We had splendid weather, every one was very keen, and generally it was a great success. Such was our activity at Warsak that there was a rumour in Kabul that the British Army was mobilizing. During the summer the families

went to a little hill station called Cherat, far enough away to provide a very unpleasant and hot night march for "I" Company, under Norcott, which went up first, and "A" Company, under Bosville, which relieved them later; but not too far for a week-end lorry to run every Saturday from Peshawar for the benefit of husbands and others. We had heard much evil report of Cherat from old 3rd Battalion Riflemen, but, although some of the married families' quarters are undoubtedly very bad, the men were housed well and had an excellent ground for sports just outside barracks.

On the march of "I" Company to Cherat in May the drabies of the Mule Corps robbed us freely. Several courts of inquiry have been held and it is hoped that some of the younger of us may live to get satisfaction.

Christmas Day passed off successfully. The Officers again defeated the Sergeants at football, in spite of the fact that the latter managed to have twelve men on the field without being discovered.

The Children's Christmas Tree was held on the 27th, and our somewhat gloomy theatre, by dint of much hard work, was transformed into a gaily decorated and cheerful room. One distinguished member of the Sergeants' Mess, whose wife was in hospital, was heard to express a preference for a twenty-miles route march as against getting four children washed and dressed for a party. Mr. Cooper made a most efficient Father Christmas, and we hope the children enjoyed themselves.

We are all much interested in the General Election and were relieved to find that the officer described in the local press as Colonel Manning Hambullah was a

well-known old Rifleman and not, as we had feared, an Afghan Potentate.

In the treaty signed at Rawalpindi with Afghanistan after the war of 1919 we undertook to allow the passage of arms through India to Afghanistan, and this produced a rather curious situation when some rifles, machine guns and S.A.A., bought from the French, arrived in Peshawar, since it was clearly impossible for these things to be taken into an ordinary goods yard, or left unguarded. It was also impossible for them to be handled by coolies, who in this part of the world would be potential rifle thieves to a man. It was therefore decided to run the trains carrying the arms into the supply depot siding, and there to use troops to unload them. It was unfortunate that the train arrived on the Saturday before Easter, and still more unfortunate that we proved so very much better at unloading these heavy cases than the Indian Troops. However, there we were, on a hot Easter bank holiday, doing this peculiar job, and hoping that the arms we were taking such care of would never be turned against us. This was not the end of it either. We had later to take the things from their sheds and load them on to lorries and finally to find escort for them up the Khyber to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier, where they were taken over by the Afghan Army. This last task was rather fun. The Amir of Afghanistan paid us working pay on a most princely scale. It is reported that an Afghan Officer on one occasion was so pleased with the appearance of one of our smartest officers, that he attempted to embrace him.

We continued to find a detachment in the Fort until the end of April, when it was relieved by the Seaforth Highlanders to enable us to send parties to

Cherat. We found it again on the return of the second hill party in September. During the year there have been several changes in Officers. Turner has been posted to the Depot and Knowles has been seconded for service with the Royal Corps of Signals. Nugent left us during August to become an instructor at the Senior Officers' School, Belgaum. Follett and Newton have arrived from the Second Battalion, and Verney rejoined from sick leave in September. It was even rumoured that another Major was being sent out, but this was decided to be a War Office joke, and so it has proved. Warren rejoined in March from Officiating Staff Captain to our former Brigade in Allahabad, as also did Prideaux-Brune, who had been officiating Brigade-Major here during the summer. Harvey, Rushbrooke, Shepherd-Cross and Starkey have all been attached to various Staffs, and except Shepherd-Cross, have all now returned.

Moore-Gwyn and Riley were both posted, but that's as far as that got. C.S.M.'s Conaron and Joyce, Sergeants Page, Moore, and H. Clements have been transferred to the Home Establishment. Sergeant Reed, who has worked so indefatigably with the Signallers, will be much missed. We congratulate him and Starkey very much on their signallers' figure of merit this year—99·8 per cent., and confidently expect it to be the best in India. We were very sorry to lose Brierley in November and we wish him a speedy return to health.

Another loss, which we hope is only temporary, is that of Mr. White, who since 23 October 1922 has been our Warrant Officer Instructor of Education, and has been a great many other things besides. He has most admirably managed the Savings Bank, is

always ready to turn out and referee or help with both hockey and football, and lately has been instrumental in starting and running "The Rifleman," our monthly magazine, which now, thanks in great part to his efforts, is a flourishing concern. Purser, one of Ayers' storemen, is also a great loss. He has for three and a half years played regularly in Battalion football, hockey and cricket teams. He has, with others, been transferred to the Reserve. We hope soon to get a draft to replace them.

The results of the musketry for the year ending 31 March 1925 are recorded elsewhere.

Colonel Paley's prize for Warrant Officers and Sergeants was won by Sergeant Boustead and Sergeant Reed, and for Corporals and Riflemen by Rifleman Dearne.

The Duke of Connaught's Shield was won by "A" Company. The Imperial Tobacco Company presented a Cup to be known as the "Scissors Cup" for annual competition on the miniature range in collective fire. This was won by No. 10 Platoon.

Mohamed Ismail the elder, whom many old Riflemen will remember, has presented a very magnificent cup for annual competition between Lewis Gun Sections in classification practices. We regret he is not still our Contractor in place of the Army Canteen Board (India).

This year we had to fire our musketry course between 1 April and 1 October in Peshawar. The only time of the day that this was possible was immediately after dawn, as the range faces West, and it was not easy or pleasant; however, in spite of all disadvantages, our 2nd and 3rd-class shots grew visibly less. Colonel Paley's Shield for the Best

Platoon was won by No. 1 Platoon. We had a Guard Mounting Competition during the Summer and, considering the heat, both the turn-out and drill were excellent. The Machine Gunner's Guard won. Our Buglers are the wonder of Peshawar and we have received many requests to send instructors all over India. Sergeant-Bugler Clements, whose enthusiasm for his art is only rivalled by his talent as an organizer of social gaieties, deserves the greatest credit. In October we had a Bugling Competition, which was won by "B" Company, with also very good individual bugling by A/C. Hewitt (Silver medal), A/C. Harries (Silver medal), and Rifleman Locke (Bronze medal). In spite of the prevalence of malaria and sand-fly fever in Peshawar, the health of the Battalion has kept very good. As an illustration of the persistence of the mosquito brotherhood, it may be noted that at Warsak, where the soil is sandy and the nearest water some mile or so away, our tents were alive with them. We regret to say, however, that we have lost two Riflemen, Thomas of "C" Company early in the year from pneumonia, and Riley of "I" Company in December from malignant malaria. Early in the year Harvey was taken ill with a sharp attack of appendicitis, whilst sleeping in the Orderly Room as Orderly Officer. We are glad to say he made a good recovery. The Band have improved greatly as a result of some hard work at Cherat. The string band has been put into green, and we hope to rival the Seaforth Highlanders, who have had rather the better of us in the matter of engagements owing to their resplendent kit. We were inspected by General Sir W. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., Commanding the Northern Command in January, and by Colonel-

Commandant Potter, C.M.G., D.S.O., in February. They seemed satisfied with what they saw.

Hodson, Brierley and Starkey have all passed in subject (a) of their promotion examinations, and Fulford's promotion, which was rather a surprise, will doubtless stimulate others in this direction.

One of the chief problems of the year has been dogs. We started with a pretty large number. Some brought from Cawnpore, others taken over from the Border Regiment. These, both from inside and outside, increased prodigiously. Various limits were imposed and executions took place, but the problem remained until September. Sergeant Welch's dog became rabid and, after biting his master and the entire family, flew at Richardson who, as Orderly Officer, was on his way to the ration stand. The situation then became rather sensational. The regimental police and others, armed variously, turned out. Sergeant Welch borrowed Edwardes' gun and after an exciting chase got the dog without further casualties. Richardson and the Welches had to go to the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli. In spite of a strong representation that the bite was incurred in the performance of military duty, an unfeeling government refused to pay Richardson's railway fare to Kasauli. Now a kennel club has been started under Allan, and with uniform black kennels and aluminium bowls, the dogs are very much in order.

The Regimental Birthday was a great success this year. Warren and the Regimental Sergeant-Major got up a very successful Concert a few days before, and on the 25th we had some very amusing rag-time sports and in the evening a dance and fair in the open air under festoons of coloured electric lights arranged

by Hicks and the Sergeant Bugler. From the Colonel downwards we flung darts, kicked footballs at dummies, shied at "Aunt Sallies," and danced until about midnight. Some even secured cocoanuts which had carelessly not been wired as firmly as usual to the stakes they rest on. "A" Company in the hills also enjoyed themselves, but more of that will be found in a separate letter.

At Christmas Ayers made us most beautiful puddings to a recipe of Mrs. Ayers. The Murrée Brewery gave us a quart of beer per man and we did ourselves proud. Again the Dramatic Club, under Warren, gave a Concert. The chief turn was a Children's Ballet entitled "The Doll Maker's Dream," designed by Warren and carried out most beautifully by Mrs. Prideaux-Brune and Mrs. Norcott. The children wore dresses of every kind. C.S.M. Woollard's eldest boy in the uniform of the Regiment of 1816, with his sister in a crinoline, and his little brother in knee breeches and a white wig, together with Joan Harvey in a pink "Pompadour" dress, with powdered hair, danced a "Pas Carré" with all correct formalities and deep bows and curtseys. They looked charming and carried out the difficult figures with faultless ease and grace. Sergeant Boustead's little girl was extremely gay and pretty as Columbine, with Ronnie White as Harlequin. Rifleman Cole as a Cockney Office Boy sang of having been to "Wembley along with Emily," and brought the house down. A/C. Letten and Bugler Locke did some very accomplished and amusing gymnastics. A/C. Haden performed some clever conjuring tricks. Rifleman Keeling, who has an unusually good voice and sense of music, sang the most difficult "Bedouin's Love Song" and a very

amusing song of a Curate and a Maid, and the " Bull-Frog Patrol," dressed as a very realistic frog. The troupe did a Wooden Soldiers' Parade with well-carried-out drill, arranged by the R.S.M. Dressed with high black shakos, wine-coloured tunics with pale grey trousers and facings, they were most effective, and their movements with rifles and a presentation of medals caused much amusement. Several good chorus songs were sung by Corporals Arnall and Harries and Rifleman Lee.

Hodson, Cave, Allan, Garnett, Gwynne, Rushbrooke and Poole got leave to England. Cave stayed long enough in India on his way home to shoot a tiger and Gwynne stayed long enough at home to get married.

Hicks and Douglas also went tiger shooting in the Central Provinces. The former had a thrill of his life when Cave, with whom he was sharing a block, took him after a tiger on foot and wounded it; the tiger charged and fell to a second bullet practically at their feet.

Wishing all Riflemen the best of good luck,

Yours ever,

1ST BN. R.B.

CHERAT LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

CHERAT, 1924.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our Hill Station this year was Cherat, a small place about forty miles away and only some four thousand feet up, reached in three marches. The first party, consisting of "I" Company, the band, and details under Norcott and Fulford, marched up in April, though Peshawar was still cold enough for thick clothes to be worn at night, and found Cherat almost arctic. This, however, soon passed and the temperature rose gradually till it reached 105 degrees in June, which was rather trying, especially to the married families, as there were no hot-weather appliances. After some difficulties with leaking roofs in the married quarters every one settled in fairly comfortably, the men being very comfortable in the best barracks we have yet had in India.

We were very well off in having a large parade ground close to barracks which held one hockey and two football grounds. Of these great use was made, and we played various platoon and company leagues, both among ourselves and with the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, with whom we shared the station. No. 13 Platoon won the platoon football from No. 8 of the Seaforth Highlanders, and the Details won the station inter-company hockey and cricket, besides being runners-up in the station inter-company football.

In a station boxing-tournament we did very well, winning the welter, light, bantam and feather-weights, and having the runners up in the middle-weights and feather-weights. Boy Wright won the best loser's prize and Bugler Webb was given a special prize.

The first party went down in the middle of July, and were relieved by "A" Company under Bosville and Macgeorge. Both companies had very trying night marches, the temperature not dropping below 100 degrees for two nights, and were very glad to reach their respective destinations.

We celebrated the Regimental Birthday with sports and a football competition, dinners and a dance, and a day or two afterwards the Battalion Concert Party came up and gave an open air show.

Being so close to Peshawar was a great advantage, and a number of men came up each week-end by lorry to enjoy a night or two of comparative coolness. Hicks and Shepherd-Cross each came up for a week or two, and we had a number of visitors for week-ends. Nugent came up and said good-bye to us before going off to Belgaum.

Early in September those casuals who had not fired their course marched down to Peshawar under Norcott, whose leave fortunately expired just in time. Soon after this there were many football, etc., competitions, in the station, but the Detachment was by then too weak to compete with the Seaforth Highlanders, who had three companies there.

The Detachment marched down at the end of September and our luck still held good, as no attempt was made to steal from our Camps on the way, though both staying places are notorious for the skill of their thieves. We were glad to see Peshawar again, but felt that Cherat did not really deserve the hard names we had heard it called before we went up there.

Yours ever,

1ST BN. R.B.

SERGEANTS' LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,

1 January 1925.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

We have spent the first year at Peshawar in much the same way as other units spend their first year in this delightful spot, i.e. khud climbing in winter and thinking about it during the summer.

Shortly after writing our last letter we went into camp at Dag, a place at the foot of the Cherat hills. Owing to the size of the camp all ranks very soon became on extremely intimate terms. The opinion of our members is that the camp would make a very good sand model. While we were there we "discovered" several previously unknown places such as "Boustead's Mosque" or "Spiller's Ridge." Whether Spiller really appreciated the honour done to him is shown by the fact that he cancelled his re-engagement as soon as he got back to level ground.

On our return to Peshawar we tried to settle down to an "Indian" summer, but various energetic people upset our plans, and owing to musketry, guards and picquets, and married men going to the hills, quite a large number of our members soon began to look forward to the "working season" again. In case any young Sergeant at home should be of the opinion that Peshawar is a hill station, we take this opportunity of informing him that the official maximum temperature recorded here was 118 degrees. We have a suspicion that the aforesaid temperature is taken in the Ice Factory, as the Mess thermometer frequently recorded

122 degrees. During August we had to give up tennis, as the court melted, and for the next six weeks the only recreation really enjoyable was winding up the gramophone. Some time in September several strange faces began to become more familiar, and then the ladies returned, and we knew it was "When Winter Comes," so began to look out our marching boots.

In November we trekked off to Warsak for Company and Battalion training and returned after three weeks' mountaineering to refit for future similar expeditions. We are so glad to have had this opportunity of getting Joyce and Moore fit before they left us for the 2nd Battalion.

Our Christmas festivities have been on a better scale than in previous years, and have all been successful except the annual "Football" match with the officers. In this we suffered a severe defeat, owing entirely to our defence, who didn't defend at all, and to the officers' defence, who didn't have to.

We introduced a Christmas Tree Party for the children and were surprised to find how juvenile some of the old stagers could become under the influence of Christmas trees and crackers.

During the year we have said good-bye to C.S.M. Conaron, C.Q.M.S. Leach, Sergeants Spiller and Westlake, and "Au revoir" to C.S.M. Joyce, Sergeants Mills, Page and Moore. Sergeants Reed and Shawyer are shortly leaving us, much to the regret of all. Reed says it is time he went when the R.S.M. says it was sheer slackness that accounted for his signallers only getting 99.8 out of 100 in their Annual test.

SERGEANTS. 1ST BN. R.B.

CORPORALS' LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,

1 January 1925.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

It is now a little over a year since our arrival in Peshawar, and it is the opinion of many of us that we might have gone further and fared worse. Prior to leaving Cawnpore we were informed that a river ran through the barracks we were to occupy at Peshawar, and those of us who remembered Baiji and the River Tigris began to dig down to the bottom of our kit bags and overhaul that almost forgotten fishing tackle. What a shock we received on our arrival. True, yea verily, a waterway certainly does exist, and it does run through barracks, but we do not recollect it being shown on any military map as a river. As a matter of fact it is merely an irrigation channel. This poured cold water on our fishing enthusiasm with a vengeance, and with many sighs of regret our fishing tackle was once more relegated to the bottom of our kit-bags. Since our arrival here we have got well settled down to both Training and Sports. Much more sport is available here than at Cawnpore. Perhaps this is due to the difference in the numbers of the troops stationed here to those stationed at Cawnpore. The Tennis and Badminton Courts are being well patronized, and some very interesting tournaments and Tennis-At-Homes are held from time to time. Our chief opponents have

been the "E" Divisional Signal Company, and the members of the Sergeants' Mess. As details of the majority of our tournaments have appeared in our own Battalion Magazine, "The Rifleman," we will not poach on your space for details. Needless to say we have on all occasions at least held our own, and so we will call the "Honours" even.

During the summer a detachment was stationed at Cherat. Here was found a lasting monument to the 4th Battalion in the shape of a rifle range built by a detachment of that Battalion in the year 1887. As the range was about 2,000 feet down the "Khud-side" the return journey from it was no joke. Perhaps that was the reason why someone else built another in a more accessible place. However, as we fired our annual musketry course at Peshawar, it did not put us to any inconvenience.

On Minden Day an invitation came from the Corporals 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers stationed at Landi Kotal, approximately forty miles away, for as many of our Corporals as possible to proceed there and spend the day with them. As a portion of us were on detachment, a portion on musketry, and guards and duties being fairly heavy, only a few could be spared to go, but those who did go voted it a huge success.

About eight months ago we bought a piano, and this we have found a valuable asset to dances, socials, etc.

On the Regimental Birthday the Corporals gave a dinner followed by a social to members of practically all the corporals' rooms in Peshawar, as well as to a number of the Lancashire Fusiliers who came from Landi Kotal. As a dance was in progress on our

Tennis Court (just outside the room) those who did not care for the social could go out and dance. Many thanks are due to Corporal Chapman for the energy he spent in making this such a success. At Cherat the Birthday was spent in holding sports in the afternoon and a dance in the evening. During the cold season many dances were held by the Corporals and each one proved more successful than the last. The Garrison Gymnasium being centrally situated made an ideal dance hall.

One wonders how much energy Corporal Arnall, our Entertainment President, spent in making our round of gaiety so popular.

Christmas Day is to be spent with our companies, but on Boxing Day we hold another Dinner and Social, and from what we can see of the preparations it will be quite a rollicking success.

Perhaps we have taken up too much of your valuable space and so we will close, wishing you and all Riflemen the most prosperous of New Years.

CORPORALS. 1ST BN. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

OUDENARDE BARRACKS,
FARNBOROUGH.

1 January 1925.

DEAR EDITOR,

Hitherto, each annual letter since the war has been written from a different spot, and though prophecies are dangerous, we may now fairly claim to be settled at Aldershot. As a Station, Aldershot, the hub of the Military Universe, has its advantages and its disadvantages, and, while proximity to London (and to the Officers' Club!!) may appeal to some, there are others, more rustically inclined, who, at the Manœuvre Season, are heard to sigh for unconventional Stranorlar or free-and-easy Chardakly.

But on the whole we have not done ourselves badly in 1924. Whatever we may say to ourselves, there is no doubt that a year's stay here has done the Battalion a power of good, and we have been able to exhibit our good points and discover our weaknesses. The danger of easy victories "in the Provinces" was clearly shown by the figure we cut in the various sport and football competitions, where Armistice Cup and All-Chanak cross-country victories stood us in poor stead when we met the gladiators of Aldershot on the Command Central Ground.

Much of our activities, and most of our successes, have taken place on the Range, but we understand that your Special Correspondent on the 600 yards firing point has contributed a powerful, if somewhat technical, article to your 1924 number, and that your

racing Correspondents have also shown up accounts of the Greenjackets Point-to-Point and the team race against the 43rd, so, as our 'prentice hand cannot hope to equal such noted writers, we will ask your readers to look elsewhere for racing and shooting news and get it straight from the horse's (or the rifle's) mouth.

For the Officers the chase of the fox and the herring has taken an easy first place as a successful show.

The "Ten-bobber" scheme (Cavalry troop horses lent out at 10/- monthly) has served us very well. At the beginning of the year we had about eight of them in the Battalion, and excellent performers at that. Throughout the summer, about eight civvy 'orses "the property of Officers" could be seen eating the grass on the banks of that strategic frontier, the River Blackwater, and as we write there is hardly an Officer in the Battalion who cannot, and does not, take to horses with the Garth or South Berks or Drag; with the latter, The Rifle Brigade attendances often reach double figures at the meet, even in the leave season!

Polo was hardly so successful. The Polo season is also at the height of the soldiering season, and when you cut out the soldiering days (and nights) and the days when the ground was waterlogged, and the days when there was not any polo anyway, there was not much left.

Still, Riley and Brush, Maxwell and Rathbone, Purdon and Follett, the last of whom settled down at Hale while on leave, put up a stout show, and in the Bordon Cup we beat the Black Watch and fell before the Essex Regiment in the second round.

Cricket, too, suffered severely from the weather:—

1st Round Command. Battalion, 109. 2nd Dorsetshire, 34.

2nd Round Command. Battalion, 135. R.A.F., 94.

3rd Round Command. Battalion, 117. 1st Camerons, 110.

Semi-final. Battalion, 105. 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 137.

Gore and Riley made highest scores in the season, 59 and 44. Gore was the best bowler with 18 wickets for 86 runs.

In Cross-country we were also "up against it," and came in sixth in the Command Cross-country run.

In the Bronze Medal Tournament, our Bayonet Team was knocked out in the semi-final by the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, but C.Q.M.S. Warren won both individual events and went to the Royal Tournament at Olympia, where he was second in the Army Individual Championship. Unfortunately he hurt his hand rather badly, but he is now recovered.

As we write, we are working hard to put our Cross-country, Bayonet and Boxing in good order. There is no doubt that to obtain good results one must begin early, and begin at the very beginning, and four years away from a Gymnasium has done us little good.

"Fas est et ab hoste doceri" is a good maxim in Aldershot, and there is nobody here who can show us more lessons than R.S.M. Hedges of the 2nd Battalion Royal Tank Corps, once Corporal Hedges of the 3rd Battalion.

Probably the people who most enjoy being back at Aldershot are the Band, who have had a very fair number of engagements this season. Six of them went to take part in the Massed Band at Wembley,

and the whole Band went to Littlehampton and Brighton. They have high hopes of further engagements this year, including, if possible, one at Wembley, where the Redcoats had all the fun this year.

The return to civilization has been bad for the songsters of the Battalion; there have been very few concerts, for the Cinema and other attractions at Aldershot have proved too great a distraction. The Dance, on the other hand, has prospered exceedingly.

There have been several very successful Battalion and Sergeants' Dances, including one on Neuve Chapelle Day and one on the Regimental Birthday. The Birthday one was "all in the fashion" as Sergeant-Bugler Locke and party put up a cabaret show in the middle, an excellent idea which we look to see improved on this season.

Then there was the dinner party given in the Officers' Mess for the Aldershot Drag Hunt Ball, an experiment which went off very well, and which may be worth trying again.

Preparations were made far ahead, and the whole dinner was given a trial trip by Curtis the week before. Of course there was great talk beforehand as to who would not go and who could not dance, but when the time came it was found that nearly everyone, including some extremely doubtful starters, came to the post, and gave every appearance of enjoying it. In fact only Riley and the Orderly Officer were left in the Mess. The former was pressed on every side to go, but he murmured something about a cold, sniffed once or twice, and lit a cigar. And that was that.

Now that we are on the subject of "Social func-

tions " this is probably the place to talk about Ross' Wedding, which took place during July at Warnham Church, near Horsham. It went off in most dashing style and was, we think, the first one since the war, at which the Battalion has been officially represented. The Battalion was there in force this time, with Buglers to sound outside the Church.

As however, we have already hinted, some soldiering has taken place at Aldershot this year. We opened the Season with Training Cadre Courses under Brush, and swiftly passed to Company Training in March, followed by Musketry in May. We were lucky to get our Range allotment so late, as the weather had been very unfavourable up to then. At Easter, we entertained The London Rifle Brigade and The Rangers. Both of these Battalions consist of very keen Riflemen and we were very glad to see Graham and Collins with their permanent Staff N.C.O.'s.

One man's meat is another man's poison, so they say, but certainly we were astonished at the enthusiasm which they displayed for the art of war in all its branches on such days as Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, and though we say it that perhaps should not, we do take some credit that those who were not on Easter leave put up a succession of shows, Guard Mounting, Tracer Demonstrations, Bayonet, etc. The same people turning out each time in different disguises.

Hoskyns kept every department of his highly organized Head-quarters at work with them all Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Sunday morning, but when the Territorials came back on Easter Sunday afternoon they found the shutters up!

One tragedy befell us at this time. The dog

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"Squidge,"¹ a very keen Rifleman of nine years' service, had decided that Brush wanted a lot of help in unloading the Territorials baggage, and as he was running round the lorry barking, a motor-bike ran over him and injured him fatally. We wish his ghost many a hunt with Married Quarters cats!

Following the Easter diversions came the Musket-ooning Season, a grim and serious proceeding, but not on the whole unsuccessful, though competition is very heavy at Aldershot in Musketry as in everything else. Hot on the heels of the Musketry came the Royal Review (you have seen all about that on our Christmas cards). Though there were many opportunities for fatal mistakes, everything seemed to go off very well. The Adjutant's horse failed to keep up its reputation for providing a diversion, though the march past of the Tanks and Dragons, making noises like gigantic kettles on the boil, was temptation enough to do anything.

This year, we believe, modern inventions are to be called in, the word of command will be given with a Loud Speaker!

In July we went off for Battalion Training in the Bagshot Area. It was Ascot week most of the time, but we think that, with everyone except Crosbie, it was a case of "So near and yet so far."

Worthing and Newton laid out the camp with great skill, so that it stood the rain and wind reason-

¹ "Squidge," a distant relation of the Sealyham family, was born at Leysdown, Sheppey, in 1915, and bought by *Jock* Henderson (N.B.—There were two other Hendersons) when a puppy. When Henderson left for France his parents kept him and after the war gave him to Edwardes. He was with the 3rd Battalion Details at Gosport and the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot. His picture is in the R.B. CHRONICLE for 1922.

ably well. It was unfortunate that we could not have the Band and Buglers in camp as they were performing at the Aldershot Torchlight Tattoo. At the end of the month we sent a large supply of Staff to the Greenjackets O.T.C. Camp at Tidworth. The duties fell somewhat heavily on us this year as the 2nd Battalion 60th could send us very few from the Rhine. Wilson, Robert Bridgeman, Gore, Holroyd, Brush and Tothill, with C.S.M. Wood and C.S.M. Partridge, were our principal contributions, with a staff of Quartermaster-Sergeants and demonstration platoon N.C.O.'s.

The weather was not all it could have been, and perhaps in consequence we cannot remember that there were any of those light-hearted incidents which normally occur at O.T.C. Camps. West, late of this Battalion in the war and now at Shrewsbury School, was Staff Captain, and a very efficient one too.

Hot on the heels of this came Brigade and Divisional Training. Foot and Mouth Disease unfortunately prevented the use of the New Forest Area (where Roger Bridgeman had spent the summer as Compensation Officer preparing the landlords and farmers for the worst), so that we were forced to fall back on the oft-disputed ground at Frensham and the Fox Hills, which was a pity. The Battalion did not play a very spectacular part in the Divisional Manœuvres, but they (in common with others) covered about thirty-five miles in thirty-six hours with only one casualty, who fell by the roadside. The big battle ended prematurely by nearly twenty-four hours owing to the élan of the troops ahead of us, so that when the decisive attack of The Rifle Brigade was launched, the enemy, already driven to the far end of the

Training Area, were being ordered by Wilson and his Umpires to cry "capevi."

The season closed, not a day too soon, with a grand finale on the Fox Hills, in which the Regimental Transport was surprised by the Divisional Commander in a dawn flanking movement, the direction of which was suspiciously like Barracks. However, the O.C. Pack Guns, in a moment of real but unintending kindness, saw fit to argue that the carts were his, and in the meanwhile the cooks got back to the cookhouse unmolested, and breakfast on 25 September in barracks closed the collective Training Season.

Of course, the lessons of the year have all been published. Only one lesson needs to be added here :— "Make tea whenever you can, because the Transport may be brigaded at any minute." *Verb. sap. !*

On 3 September the Colonel-in-Chief came over from Bagshot Park to inspect the Battalion, as he did last year, and lunched in Mess. The Colonel Commandant also came, and the photographic results are to be seen elsewhere in this number.

And now to personalities.

Wilson joined in February and took over second-in-command, since when his activities for the good of the Battalion have been numerous and widely felt.

Fellowes came and took over "C" Company in March, but he has since left us again to become M.A.A.G. Southern Command, but not before he had installed Mr. Price and the anthracite stove in the Dess. There are a few who profess to lament the change.

"Ah!" you hear them say as they eat Mr. Price's sausages and grill themselves on the stove at break-

fast, "The Officers will never be the same hardy lot that they were last year when the fire in the Mess Room was never alight for more than ten minutes." Personally, we are content to degenerate in that respect.

Dawnay arrived in April, but has since transferred to the 10th Hussars on medical grounds.

Maxwell and Blockley have been seconded to The King's African Rifles, and Pat Curtis has gone to Canada as A.D.C. to the Governor-General. Troyte-Bullock has also become extra A.D.C. to the G.O.C.-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, but still lives with us.

Three have left the Regiment, Plunket resigned in March, A. H. Curtis reached the age limit in July, and, saddest of all, Riley retired on 1 October, leaving a sorrowing "D" Company, whose guide, philosopher and friend he had been for five years.

He was one of the very few survivors of the pre-war 2nd Battalion and few had done more towards re-forming the Battalion after the ravages of the war.

Robert Bridgeman took over the Adjutancy from Fairfax-Ross in April.

Few other important changes in the Battalion took place, but C.S.M. Sherwood and C.S.M. (I.M.) Vaisey have both left and have been replaced by C.S.M. Champin and C.S.M. (I.M.) Whittle.

We must not forget to add that the Chestnut Troop arrived at Aldershot on 15 October and were received by us with what we hope were full Rifleman-like honours, and as we write we are preparing to welcome the 2nd Battalion 60th on 27 January.

And so, we hope, to press, asking you, Mr. Editor,
to convey our best wishes to all other Riflemen, and
signing ourselves,

Yours ever,

2ND BN. R.B.

SERGEANTS' LETTER.

2ND BATTALION.

OUDENARDE BARRACKS,

ALDERSHOT.

1 January 1925.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The New Year finds us plucking up sufficient courage to make ourselves known to you.

We started 1924 very quietly owing to most of us being on leave, but, having got rid of the leave feeling, we soon settled down and were holding our weekly Whist Drives and Dances, which were much appreciated and were always well attended.

Our biggest and best social event of the year was a Ball we gave on 10 March in the Marlborough Lines Gym., which we designated the "Neuve Chapelle" Ball. This was a huge success and all the garrison seemed to be present. Colonel and Mrs. Buxton and all the Officers of the Battalion honoured us with their presence, but we were very disappointed that Captain H. Daniels, V.C., could not attend, but he has promised to try not to be absent from future balls on this day. (We have decided to make this an annual function, so any old Riflemen who were present at Neuve Chapelle are cordially invited to attend.) Great credit is due to those responsible for the arrangements, amongst whom R.Q.M.S. C. Watkins was most untiring in his efforts to make the affair the success it undoubtedly was.

At Easter we accommodated The London Rifle

Brigade and The Rangers. We hope they enjoyed their stay with us as much as we did their company.

Captain Fairfax-Ross very kindly invited members of the Mess and their wives to his wedding. We sent a char-à-banc load, and those who went were very fortunate, as they had a most enjoyable outing.

We arranged an outing to the "Derby" and again went by char-à-banc. Despite the rain we managed to get a good deal of enjoyment. Some of us were very fortunate in getting the tip for Lord Derby's horse and consequently came home rejoicing. Two of our celebrities were left behind and were weary and footsore on their return.

In August we went to Brighton for a day's outing and had a very pleasant day. We heard excellent accounts of the Battalion Band, which was playing on the Pier there.

We were very successful in the Command Rifle Meeting, winning the "Command W.O.'s and Sergeants' Challenge Cup" (C.Q.M.S. H. Warren, Sergeant Bugler Locke, Sergeants Sibley and Rider), the "Sergeants' Falling Plate Competition" (C.Q.M.S. H. Warren, Sergeant Bugler Locke and Sergeants Sibley and Giles), and the "5th Infantry Brigade Sergeants' Cup," for which thirty-two members of the Sergeants' Messes had to fire with Rifle and Lewis Gun. This we won very easily, due really to the excellent efforts of R.S.M. Sandy, C.S.M. Wood, Sergeant-Bugler Locke and Sergeant Wyatt.

After the Rifle Meeting we were "At Home" to our friends of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (who gave us such a good run in the Rifle Meeting), and a very pleasant evening was spent—the "Argentines, Portuguese and the Greeks" being

in great demand. The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiments returned the compliment shortly afterwards, and again we made merry.

We also entertained our old friends of the "Chestnut Troop" on their arrival in Aldershot.

During the Regimental Birthday Tea we were "At Home" to all the Messes in Aldershot and were fortunate in being allotted space in the Central Gymnasium, where we entertained over five hundred to tea.

During the summer months we managed to get a few games of tennis but, owing to training and musketry, could not carry out our fixtures in the Command Tennis Tournament.

Billiards is very popular in the Mess and we have a good many "budding Newmans" amongst our "A" 4's. Edwards was a continual drain on our funds when playing billiards, owing to the collapse of the table.

We lost a good many of our old friends during the year, amongst whom were C.S.M. T. Sherwood and C.Q.M.S. Edwards—we shall sadly miss the valuable assistance and experience of the latter in our social functions. No doubt, however, in his capacity as Beefeater, he will contribute to the gaiety of mankind at Buckingham Palace.

We had our "Christmas Goose Club Draw" on 21 December. This was another pleasant function, although some of us feel very ill at the sight of pork pies and cheese. Pipe-lighters are very popular in the Mess since the Draw.

Best wishes to all old Riflemen.

SERGEANTS. 2ND BN. R.B.

2nd BATTALION, ALDERSHOT, 1924.

Back Row—

Sgt. E. Isherwood'	A/Sgt. H. Amos	A/Sgt. B. Smith	A/Sgt. G. Norton	Sgt. F. Alnsworth	A/Sgt. C. Webb
Sgt. S. Godbolt	A/Sgt. W. Carter	A/Sgt. G. Hurst			

Second Row—

Sgt. G. Bishop, D.C.M.	A/Sgt. C. Rider	A/Sgt. B. Pearce, M.M.	Sgt. A. Ross-Gower	Sgt. W. Rogers	Bugle-Major W. Locke
Sgt. C. Hubble, D.C.M.	Sgt. P. Sibley	A/Sgt. A. Dadds	A/Sgt. R. Hide		

Third Row—

A/Sgt. C. Harbutt	Sgt. D. Hardman	Sgt. F. Allen	Sgt. J. Watson, M.M.	Sgt. H. Dalton, M.M.	Sgt. W. Slater
Pioneer-Sgt. S. Noakes	Sgt. W. Frewin	A/Sgt. H. Bloomfield	Sgt.-Cook D. Wyatt, M.M.	A/Sgt. J. Whiting, M.M.	

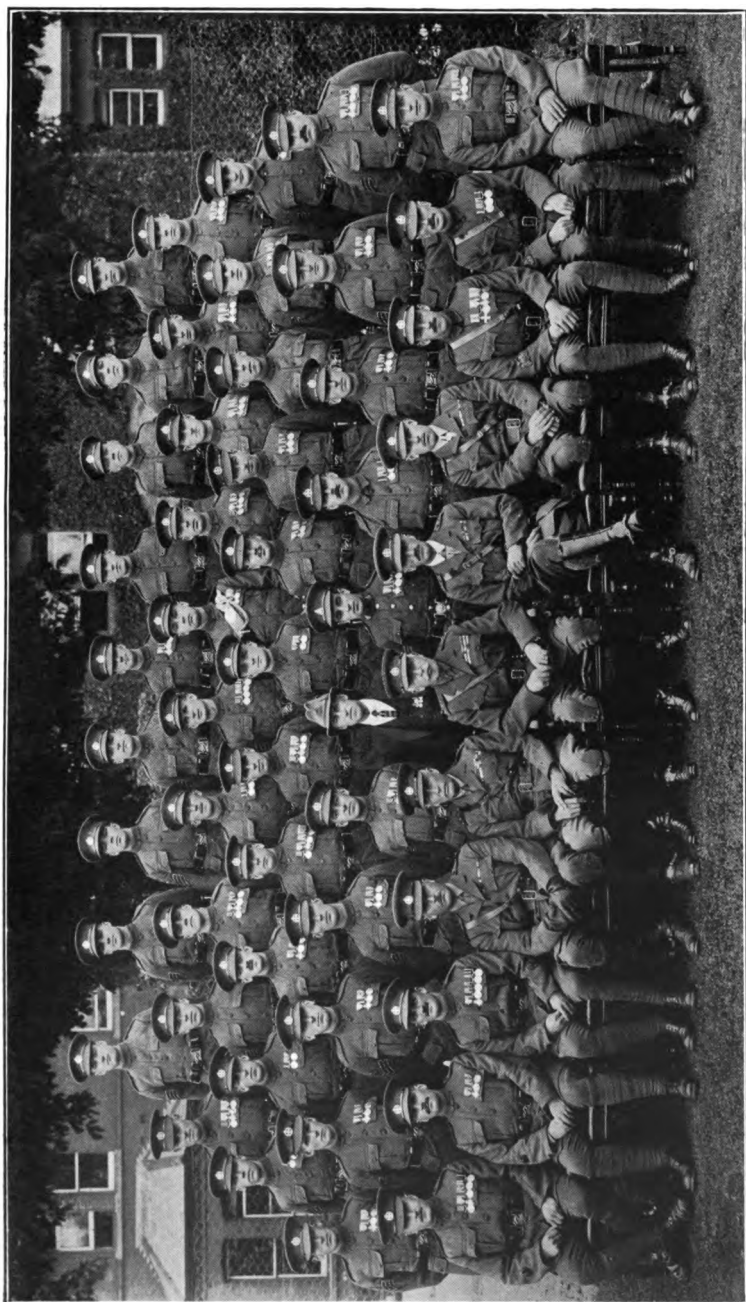
Fourth Row—

Band-Sgt. F. Bristow	Sgt. G. Doldge	C.Q.M.S. C. Humphrey	C.Q.M.S. H. Warren	C.Q.M.S. A. Wilkinson, M.M.	Mr. Williams
Staff-Sgt. Andrews, R.A.O.C.	C.Q.M.S. H. Cowlard	C.S. M. Champin	C.S.M. (I.M.) W. Whittle	C.Q.M.S. H. Edwards	

Front Row—

C.S.M. P. Wood, M.M.	C.S.M. S. Ings	R.Q.M.S. C. Watkins	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wilson, D.S.O.	Lieut.-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc.
Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Captain and Adjutant R. C. Bridgeman, M.C.	R.S.M. A. V. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M.	Bandmaster S. Young	C.S.M. E. Partridge	

2nd BATTALION.



ALDERSHOT, 1924.

THE 2ND BATTALION AND THE POINT-TO-POINT.

BY LT.-COLONEL J. L. BUXTON, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE Regimental Point-to-Point was held near Alton on 24 March, in conjunction with the 60th, who, in spite of being quartered in Cologne, filled a Light-weight race with thirteen entries and a Heavy-weight race with three. This was a most sporting achievement and augurs well for 1925, when that Battalion will be at Aldershot next door to us, and a thoroughly representative Greenjacket Meeting should be possible.

The arrangements were in the competent hands of Wilson, and the result was a really successful meeting in every way.

A great gathering of old Riflemen appeared, Lord Cairns motoring from Somerset and Sir Henry Wilson coming over from France. H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief was abroad, but all our Colonels Commandant were present.

During the winter the 2nd Battalion had supported the Aldershot Drag in great force. On one occasion, and that in the middle of the leave season, no less than nineteen paraded when hounds were laid on, though a very much smaller number answered their names at the finish. But with such a proper spirit there was little likelihood of our races not filling. For weeks ahead little else was heard of in the Mess, while the ration store was besieged by Officers weighing themselves with their saddlery and usually retiring there-

from to consume Eno's Fruit Salt or to borrow weight cloths.

Most of the riders were very much amateurs, and weighing-in was a long business, although Worthing and Judge (60th) were a tower of strength and by strict discipline kept us all well up to time.

The R.B. Light-weight Race was the first item on the programme and eight starters appeared, Guthrie having deserted to run his horse in the Blackmore Vale Races the same day. For a mile and a half all stood up well, but then the pace began to tell and Holroyd and Victor Paley fell, Curtis (in a most Blackguard hat) only coming it at the last fence.

The winner in the end was "Beckers," well ridden by Brush, with Hunt's "Bayardo" second and Gordon-Duff's "Pullman" third.

The Duke of Connaught's Past and Present Cup resulted in a really fine race, as is shown by Kewley's "The General" and Railston's "Nationalist" making a dead-heat of it over three and a half miles of country. Alan Paley produced a fine hunter from the V.W.H. for this race, and was the only past Battalion Commander to appear, though we had hoped that General Stephens would also run a horse. In place of that, however, he acted as starter. We hope for more entries from Past Riflemen next year.

The Heavy-weight race was of rather more open character, as comparatively few Officers own weight carriers, although a good many need them. Accordingly it was made a nomination race, so that any Officer serving could beg, borrow or steal a horse in order to have a ride. It was well responded to, and a motley collection of enthusiasts appeared. Maxwell and Holroyd hired from Hogan of Winchester, while Purdon

and Troyte-Bullock scoured the land and produced what they thought were dead certainties from a dealer in the Blackmore Vale. They did little, however, Purdon early getting on his back, while Troyte-Bullock, looking like a stormy sunrise, on a red horse with a fine new red coat, a red face and a brilliant vermilion moustache, rode a desperate finish for last place with Hoskyns on "Mr. Sandy." The last-named horse was specially named for the race, Mr. Sandy, the Regimental Sergeant-Major, being a really fast sprinter. It is presumed that Hoskyns hoped that by adopting him as Godfather to the horse, the unfortunate animal might develop a turn of speed.

The race was won by Bernard amidst great enthusiasm. Rumour hath it that Bernard, who is now G.S.O.I. of the 1st Division, refused substantive promotion to win this race.

Every place was hotly contested and the race for the 6th and 7th places between the new and retiring Adjutants Bridgeman and Fairfax-Ross will stick in the memory of all. The former earnest and determined and the picture of a strong persevering man, the latter with a broad grin of delight at having completed the course. He had hoped to delude us into the belief that he had kept right end up all the way, but a large turf wedged under his horse's brow band gave him away.

An open race ended the day and with it a most successful meeting where many old friends appeared.

This was the first Greenjacket meeting held for many years, and it worked so very well that we hope it may come off even more successfully in 1925.

Later in the year, on the 15th April to be exact, another race was brought off. This was an excellent

event that we should wish to claim the credit for starting. But our sporting brothers of the 43rd were the first to think of it and challenged us to a team race of eight a side. Every kind of difficulty arose through foot-and-mouth disease, but such was the determination of all concerned that eventually the race was brought off on the Army Point-to-Point Course at Arborfield. This was familiar ground to us and not to our opponents, and all the greater credit to them in their victory.

We rode in black coats and the 43rd in red, and at the end of the first mile there was a batch of seven black coats and one red half a field ahead of the rest.

Possibly owing to Bernard, whose advice to the competitors was shortly and sweetly "Go as hard as you can all the way," or possibly owing to over-confidence, we then had a regular chapter of accidents.

Brush rode "Beckers" without a breastplate, a horse that at no time could be a credit to our horsemastership, but at this time of year closely resembled a greyhound. The not unnatural result was that the saddle came further and further back until it came over the horse's tail, with Brush, to do him justice, adhering to the last possible moment. Gordon-Duff on "Pullman" then came it in the road, and letting go the reins the horse departed to Wokingham and was not caught again till the end of the day. Coming back over the road every one began to race too soon and victims were claimed at every fence. At last we were left coming down to the fence before the water with Bernard and Hill leading, with Colonel Bayley and another of the 43rd racing with them.

Thorne and Doyne (43rd) followed the latter in very close attendance with Buxton, who was only out

to make sport for the multitude, plodding along on his old hunter "Baccarat." Bernard and Hill collided, the heavy-weight having the best of it, and Hill crashed most realistically in a blue flame of expostulation.

Colonel Bayley's "Whippit" took off too soon, with the inevitable result, and the gallant Colonel lost both coat tails through being dragged while hanging on to his horse's head. Doyne, now 43rd but lately a Rifleman, came down at the water, killing his horse. This left Bernard and one of the enemy in the lead, but they missed the last flag and Thomes was left in command with Buxton on "Baccarat" half a field behind. A desperate race followed, the black coat gradually gaining and eventually winning by a bare half length.

But the winner was a secondary matter. Red Coat after Red Coat turned up, but never a black to be seen. It was a case of eight little nigger boys, and the upshot was that the 43rd took back their Cup and our best wishes with it. More power to them, and may we bring the race off again.

This next year they will be in Cologne and it will probably not be possible, but in fine sporting spirit they drew up the conditions in such a way that we may vary them yearly. So possibly we can so vary them this year that it may even now come off, and we hereby challenge them to put up any proposals that may suit them which will enable us to have the race.

As this goes to Press, we have again had a challenge from the 43rd for 1925, and hope to bring off the Team race on 7 April in the Old Berks country near their depot.

43RD AND RIFLE BRIGADE TEAM RACE (Teams of 6). *Conditions, 1925.*

A Challenge Cup, presented by the 43rd Light Infantry for horses, the bona-fide property of, or hired charges of, regular serving officers or seconded from the 43rd Light Infantry and the 2nd Bn. the Rifle Brigade, which have been in possession since March 15th, and have been regularly and fairly hunted with a recognised pack of hounds (including military drag hounds) during the season 1924-1925. To be ridden by those qualified to enter, but at least four horses and riders of each team must be serving with the Battalion or at the Depot. Nine entries from each regiment allowed, not more than six to start.

All horses of each team finishing within four minutes of the winner to count.

Height, 12 stone 7.

Other conditions and penalties as last year.

General Conditions.

The 43rd in presenting a Challenge Bowl to be competed for between themselves and the 2nd Bn. the Rifle Brigade do not wish to attach any conditions which may in the future hamper the fixing up of other contests.

It is stipulated that the Battalion which first wins three contests (not necessarily consecutive) shall become the permanent winners of the cup.

It is considered that when both Battalions are serving in England, a contest should be arranged.

If one of the Battalions is serving abroad, the contest for the time being must lapse.

As regards conditions of the race, it is considered that the rules in force for the first race should continue, unless it is the wish of *both* Battalions that any conditions should be modified.

DEPOT LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

WINCHESTER,
1 January 1925.

DEAR EDITOR,—

The beginning of 1924 saw the New Depot system in full swing and every one soon realized its many advantages, as long as the instructional staff was allowed to remain undisturbed by constant moves. It naturally took us some time to arrive at this happy condition owing to both Battalions having been abroad during 1923, but gradually things settled down and we had no cause to fear that people who arrived for duty would disappear again in another fortnight.

The 2nd Battalion had to get settled themselves and consequently were pretty busy, but they always found time to attend to our wants, with the result that quite early in the year we had a most efficient set of instructors and, what was just as important, every likelihood of their staying at the Depot for a full tour of duty. Clarke joined towards the end of January and, bursting with knowledge recently acquired at Hythe, took charge of the Training Cadre. Turner had been posted from the 1st Battalion in January, but counter attractions, such as big game in East Africa and the necessity of a short time in England to recover, prevented his joining till April.

King-Salter remained attached and took charge of the Musketry. Recruits poured in thick and fast in the early spring and our resources became rather strained. The one weak point of the new Depot

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system is that there is no extra personnel to allow for sickness, leave, etc., so that if a depot is full of recruits every one is kept hard at it. Eventually we had no fewer than seven squads under training and, as five is supposed to be the maximum, we had to borrow instructors, cooks, etc., from the 2nd Battalion. However, as squads left for Aldershot, we were reduced to more normal numbers since the flow of recruits did not continue to the same extent.

In June Moore-Gwyn severed his connection with the Depot on being appointed Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles. He remained at Winchester and travelled backwards and forwards to the Colonial Office. In October he went out to East Africa and returns again next spring—too late alas ! for the Army Racquets.

The public schools camp at Tidworth Park was held early in August and a large part of the Depot took active part. In fact to such an extent were we drawn upon that most of the recruits had to be sent on leave, as their instructors were employed in the Camp. The camp will no doubt be described by an abler pen than ours, so we will not touch upon it.

Hubble came in Moore-Gwyn's place and took over the onerous duties of "administration officer." This has proved our last change in officer personnel till the date of writing, so we have been lucky for the last six months.

Greenjacket week may be accounted a success. The programme varies little from year to year and consequently demands no description. The cricket afforded us easy victories against Free Foresters and I.Z., but the Regimental Match was spoilt by rain and resulted in a draw in our favour. The Ball, which has

become an annual affair, was run by Baird and proved a great success. The music and decorations showed an advance on previous years.

So far no mention has been made of recruits, who, after all, constitute a very large proportion of Depot life. Very nearly 300 joined the Depot during 1924, so we were usually pretty full up, and possibly a short account of their amusements may not be out of place.

“Recreational Training,” as compulsory games are euphemistically termed in the Army, during the winter months takes the form of cross-country running and football. The latter is the more popular, and several competitions among the various squads took place. However, the finale was a competition for all squads (60th and R.B.). Each squad (30 men) had to supply two teams, so few escaped playing, and the tournament, played on the knock-out system, provided intense excitement if not ridicule at the efforts of some of the least skilful exponents. A 60th squad won, but only after a series of desperate contests.

Boxing had a great vogue and attracted a gratifying number of recruits to the gymnasium during the evenings. Competitions took place among the R.B., 60th and Hampshire Regiment recruits, and finally a three-cornered tournament was held. In this we proved successful, easily defeating the other Regiments. The form shown was good and several recruits should turn out fine boxers if they have the opportunity of instruction and practice.

Though the recruits played cricket they had no notable performers, and only one or two aspired to a place in the Depot Team. Nevertheless, exciting matches took place and provided plenty of exercise

and amusement, even if no budding Hobbs or Sutcliffe was revealed.

The Depot had a fair cricket season. Early matches were postponed or spoilt by rain, but we finished a good many and did not do at all badly. Curiously enough we could usually get the other side out, but, except for Campbell, there were only isolated instances of run-getting.

In September we held a recruits' Rifle Meeting for all recruits at the Rifle Depot. This proved a great success and is a most excellent institution.

The Regimental Birthday was appropriately celebrated by sports in the afternoon and a concert in the evening.

In the autumn we had a three-cornered athletic meeting. This provided an easy victory for the Hampshire Regiment recruits, who had been very well trained for the various relay races of which the programme was mostly composed.

In November, to the great regret of us all, Colonel Salmon's command of the Rifle Depot came to end, and he was succeeded by Col. B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O., who had recently commanded the 1st Bn. 60th.

This brings us to the end of 1924, so I will take the opportunity of offering best wishes for 1925 to yourself, Mr. Editor, and all good Riflemen.

With all good wishes.

DEPOT R.B.

GREENJACKET O.T.C. CAMP, 1924.

THE Camp was, as last year, at Tidworth Park, and approximately the same number of Cadets (3,000) attended. Contingents arrived 29 July and left on 6 August.

The Contingents were formed into four Battalions :—

No. I Battalion.

Charterhouse.	Gresham.
Bradfield.	Felsted.

No. II Battalion.

Tonbridge.	Reigate.
Westminster.	Wellington (Somerset).
Worcester.	Newton.
King Edward's (Birmingham).	Perse.
	Aldenham.

No. III Battalion.

Denstone.	High Wycombe.
Plymouth.	Sutton Valence.
Workshop.	Royse's.
Victoria (Jersey).	Framlingham.
Hereford.	Guildford.

No. IV Battalion.

Winchester.	Hertford.
Christ's Hospital.	Woodbridge.
St. Paul's.	King's.
Emanuel.	

The Brigade-Commander's Gallopers were Gentlemen Cadets Stephens and Thornton, R.M.C., who have started early in carrying on their respective fathers' work for the O.T.C.

The training consisted of Platoon, Company and Battalion Training, with one Brigade Field Day and a Night Operation.

A new system of demonstration platoons as far as this Camp was concerned was instituted this year, the cadres for four platoons being supplied by the 2nd Battalion and the Depot, the remaining personnel being found by selected Cadets from each of the four Battalions. The system worked well, the Cadets showing great keenness in their work, their demonstrations being carried out in a soldierly, workmanlike manner.

Another innovation this year was the taking of all supernumerary officers from Battalions and forming them into a class for instruction in tactics, working out schemes, etc. The class was run by Jelf with great success and was much appreciated by the officers in it.

Three outside demonstrations were given—tracer bullets by the Loyal Regiment, artillery fire for selected N.C.O.'s and Cadets, and an aerial demonstration by the R.A.F.

We were lucky in the weather in so far that there was only one day's actual rain (Sunday), and the training was not interfered with, but it was dull and cold and unlike the hot summer days of 1923.

The G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command had intended inspecting Battalions at training on 4 August, but, owing to the state of the ground caused by rain the previous night, Battalion route marches were carried out and Battalions marched past in column of route on

returning to Camp, after which the G.O.C.-in-C. rode round the Camp, lunched and was photographed with the officers. The Camp was also visited by the G.O.C. 3rd Division, the M.G.A. Southern Command, the Colonel on the Staff, Southern Command, and Wingfield, who spent three days with us.

The daily guard-mounting parades produced as much competition as usual. It was impossible to get the 2nd Battalion buglers this year, but their place was ably taken by the drums and bugles of Felsted.

The Sports, which were commenced as usual on Sunday afternoon, had to be stopped on account of rain and were continued the following day, Felsted winning the Greenjacket Cup.

The Sing-songs were well run by the Revs. G. Vernon-Smith, M.C., and T. L. Manson, M.C., who both worked hard to make their department of the Camp a real success, and everyone hopes they will come again.

The health of the Cadets was good, but was marred by an accident to Lance-Corporal Thompson, of Denstone, who most unfortunately lost an eye and to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.

We were glad to have West back with us, and hope he will be the Staff-Captain at the Greenjacket Camp for many years.

Last, but by no means least, this was the last Camp which Eastmead will attend as Brigade-Quartermaster. His work for these Camps has been invaluable, and he will be a much missed figure.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AT O.T.C. CAMP.

Col. G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigade Commander.
Col. R. G. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., Assistant Brigade Commander.

Major T. R. Eastwood, D.S.O., M.C., R.B., Brigade Major.

Capt. J. M. West, Staff Captain.

Major A. E. Lawrence, D.S.O., K.R.R.C., Battalion Commander (1st Battalion).

Col. T. G. Dalby, D.S.O., K.R.R.C., Battalion Commander (2nd Battalion).

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., R.B., Battalion Commander (3rd Battalion).

Major A. A. Tod, R.B., Battalion Commander (4th Battalion).

Capt. G. F. H. Hayhurst France, D.S.O., M.C., K.R.R.C., Assistant Battalion Commander (1st Battalion).

Capt. E. F. Campbell, D.S.O., K.R.R.C., Assistant Battalion Commander (2nd Battalion).

Capt. R. C. Bridgeman, M.C., R.B., Assistant Battalion Commander (3rd Battalion).

Capt. R. D. Baird, M.C., R.B., Assistant Battalion Commander (4th Battalion).

Lieut. A. G. Bennett, K.R.R.C., Battalion Adjutant (1st Battalion).

Lieut. R. A. T. Eve, K.R.R.C., Battalion Adjutant (2nd Battalion).

Lieut. E. J. A. H. Brush, R.B., Battalion Adjutant (3rd Battalion).

Lieut. A. C. Gore, R.B., Battalion Adjutant (4th Battalion).

Lieut. F. C. D. Tothill, R.B., Officer i/c Demonstration Platoon.

Lieut. G. C. Ashburner, K.R.R.C., Officer i/c Demonstration Platoon.

Lieut. C. I. P. Holroyd, R.B., Officer i/c Demonstration Platoon.

Lieut. E. N. Clarke, R.B., Officer i/c Demonstration Platoon.

Lieut. J. L. Henderson, R.C. of S., Wireless Officer.

Lieut. A. J. O. Bridgeman, 1st Bn. Lancs Fusiliers, Signalling Officer.

Capt. W. Frier, M.B., R.A.M.C., Senior Medical Officer.

Major P. H. Mitchiner, M.D., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C. (T.),
Assistant Medical Officer.

Major R. L. Cowardin, Civil Practitioner, Assistant
Medical Officer.

Capt. R. D. Clayton, Civil Practitioner, Assistant
Medical Officer.

Major L. E. K. Eastmead, M.C., R.B., Brigade Quarter-
master.

Capt. W. W. Vasey, Skinner's School, O.T.C., Assistant
Quartermaster.

Rev. G. Vernon Smith, M.C., Chaplain.

Rev. T. L. Manson, M.C., Chaplain.

ROLL OF REGULAR W.O.'S AND N.C.O.'S EMPLOYED AT O.T.C. CAMP, TIDWORTH PARK, 1924.

R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B., Bde. Sergt.-Major.

R.Q.M.S. A. Reed, R.B., Bde. Q.-M. Sergt.

O.R.Q.-M.S. J. W. Biltcliffe, K.R.R.C., Bde. Head-
quarters Clerk.

Sergt. W. Green, K.R.R.C., Bn. Sergt.-Major (1st
Battalion).

Sergt. H. Debley, K.R.R.C., Bn. Sergt.-Major (2nd
Battalion).

C.S.M. P. Wood, M.M., R.B., Bn. Sergt.-Major (3rd
Battalion).

C.S.M. E. Patridge, R.B., Bn. Sergt.-Major (4th
Battalion).

Sergt. J. Bryne, K.R.R.C., Bn. Q.-M.-Sergt. (1st
Battalion).

Sergt. A. Bentley, K.R.R.C., Bn. Q.-M.-Sergt. (2nd
Battalion).

Sergt. A. Hubble, R.B., Bn. Q.-M.-Sergt. (3rd Bat-
talion).

Sergt. H. Knott, R.B., Bn. Q.-M.-Sergt. (4th Bat-
talion).

Sergt. A. Danton, R.B., i/c Regular Details.

Sergt. A. Baal, K.R.R.C., i/c Rations.

Lance-Sergt. A. Dadds, R.B., Brigade Duties.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RACQUETS.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. H. SLOGGETT, D.S.O.

ARMY RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP,
1924.

THE Competition for the Army Racquets Doubles Championship commenced at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on 25 February.

This year the entries were again poor, only the Coldstream Guards, Royal Artillery (Woolwich) two pairs, and the Rifle Brigade, two pairs, entering, leaving only one match to be played in the First Round.

First Round.—Rifle Brigade "B" (Captain E. S. B. Williams and Lieutenant J. G. Newton) beat the Royal Artillery "A" (Major E. H. Pease-Watkin and Captain C. M. Christie) by 4 games to 3 (15—4, 11—15, 11—15, 15—3, 15—17, 15—5, 15—6).

The Artillery Pair put up a splendid fight considering that they came into the Court without having had a single practice game, and they held their own well until the end of the fifth game when they were leading by 3 games to 2. The last two games were, however, too much for them and they fell away badly. For the winners Williams hit very hard in the rallies and Newton served well.

Semi-Final.—Rifle Brigade "B" beat the Coldstream Guards (Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad and Lieutenant J. R. Duckworth-King) by 3 games to 1 (15—5, 15—9, 15—6, 9—15, 15—3).

The R.B. were the better pair and played points above the form they showed in the First Round, both serving with great effect and hitting hard in the rallies.

Rifle Brigade "A" (Captain H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieutenant A. C. Gore) beat Royal Artillery "B" (Captain A. H. Phipps Hornby and Major Sir C. W. Nixon) by 4 games to none (15—8, 15—1, 7—16, 15—5). Moore-Gwyn was in a class by himself and generally dominated the game, only in the third game were the Artillery able to hold their own.

Final.—Rifle Brigade "A" beat Rifle Brigade "B" by 4 games to 2 (15—8, 15—8, 16—14, 14—18, 11—15, 15—6). Moore-Gwyn was not up to his usual form, but Gore played well, and that was sufficient to pull them through, though they had an anxious time in the third, fourth and fifth games, when, after nearly losing the third game, their lead of three games to none was reduced to three games to two. For the losers Newton played better than he has ever done before, his service being deadly. Williams, as usual, hit hard, was brilliant at times but uncertain.

Thus the R.B. have won their fifth successive championship, and on each occasion Moore-Gwyn has been a member of the winning pair. We only want to win it for the next two years to equal the record set up by the Highland Light Infantry, who won the Tournament seven years in succession, 1901-1907.

The Cup was presented by General Sir Neville Lyttelton.

ARMY RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE Competition for the Army Racquets Singles Championship commenced at Prince's Club on 28 February. There were fifteen entries, necessitating one bye in the First Round, and was drawn by the holder, Captain T. O. Jameson (Prince of Wales' Volunteers, South Lances).

First Round.—Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad (Coldstream Guards) beat Lieutenant A. C. Gore (R.B.) by 3 games to 1 (15-5, 3-15, 15-8, 15-5).

Captain R. T. Stanyforth (17th/21st Lancers) beat Lieutenant W. P. Curtis (R.B.) by 3 games to 1 (15-8, 15-4, 10-15, 15-2).

Captain H. G. Moore-Gwyn (R.B.) beat Major E. H. Pease-Watkin (R.A.) by 3 games to none (15-10, 15-4, 15-7).

Captain R. D. Busk (9th Lancers) beat Lieutenant R. W. Robertson-Glasgow (Royal Scots) by 3 games to 1 (15-5, 18-14, 15-5).

Captain Lord A. F. H. Hill (Scots Greys) beat Lieutenant J. R. Duckworth-King (Coldstream Guards) by 3 games to none (15-7, 15-10, 15-5).

Captain E. S. B. Williams (R.B.) beat Captain C. M. Christie (R.A.) by 3 games to 1 (18-16, 14-18, 17-14, 15-11, or 64 aces to 59.) A great contest, and anyone's match right up to the finish. Williams won by being quicker in the court.

Captain F. A. Sampson (Royal Fusiliers) beat Lieutenant J. G. Newton (R.B.) by 3 games to none (15-6, 15-7, 18-17).

Second Round.—Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad beat Captain R. T. Stanyforth by 3 games to none (15-4, 15-5, 15-1).

Captain H. G. Moore-Gwyn beat Captain R. D. Busk by 3 games to none (15-8, 15-6, 15-3).

Captain E. S. B. Williams beat Captain Lord A. F. H. Hill by 3 games to 1 (4-15, 15-9, 15-6, 15-3).

Captain T. O. Jameson (holder) beat Captain F. A. Sampson by 3 games to none (15-5, 15-10, 15-6).

Semi-Final.—Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad beat Captain H. G. Moore-Gwyn by 3 games to none (16-15, 15-0, 16-13). A very hard fight in the first and third games. Moore-Gwyn was right off his game in the second, and was unable to score an ace. Scott-Chad was playing at his best and set a fast pace from start to finish, though with a little spell of luck Moore-Gwyn might have won the

1st and third games, and like last year altered the result, when he won after a desperate encounter by 3 games to 2.

Captain T. O. Jameson beat Captain E. S. B. Williams by 3 games to none (15—10, 15—0, 15—5). Jameson was in great form, his service at times being deadly and his play in the rallies and knowledge of the Court being too much for Williams to compete with.

Final.—Captain T. O. Jameson beat Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad by 3 games to none (15—6, 15—11, 15—4). Jameson played exceptionally well, and in every department of the game he was more than good, and though Scott-Chad put up a good fight and played really well, he was outclassed. By winning this Competition three years in succession Jameson has set up a record.

The Cup was presented by Major-General S. H. Sheppard, who in congratulating the winner said that Army Racquets required a good deal of bucking up at the moment, and the fact of the Army having won the Amateur Championship would be of the greatest help to them in maintaining the standard of Racquets in the Army, and so he wished Jameson all success in the Amateur Championship. General Sheppard's hope was nearly fulfilled, as Jameson was only defeated in the Final Round by H. W. Leatham after a great match by 3 games to 2.

This is the first time since the Great War that the R.B. have not been represented in the final, and we trust that this omission will be rectified in 1925.

The thanks of all the Competitors are due to the Committee of Prince's Club for the very effective manner in which they ran the Two Tournaments and to Butcher for his careful marking throughout.

THE GREENJACKETS CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES, 1924.

By COLONEL A. T. PALEY, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE Regimental Point-to-Point Races, which have not taken place since 1913, were held on 24 March at Faringdon, near Alton, in conjunction with the 60th Rifles. The Greenjackets Meeting was a great success, and it is hoped that in future it will always be possible to hold a combined Meeting and thus prove, if any proof is needed, how very real is the camaraderie between Riflemen of the two Regiments.

Wilson's arrangements were excellent, everything going smoothly and absolutely to time. He was ably assisted by Hubble and Carlile at the gate, Judge and Worthing at the scales, R.S.M. Sandy, R.Q.M.S. Watkins, C.S.M.'s Vaisey and Ing, C.M.S.'s Humphreys and Warren, Pioneer Sergeant Noakes and Sergeant Bugler Locke. The thanks of the competitors and spectators are

due to all these Riflemen for their untiring energy and efficient performance of their various duties. Sir Reginald Stephens appeared to be thoroughly enjoying himself as starter. While (as long as he keeps his hat on) he continues to look so young, it is difficult to appreciate how many years have passed since he on his famous old horse Quicksilver used to flick over the fences of the Faringdon course.

The weather was fine and the course in very good order. If, perhaps, the fences were somewhat on the small side, there is no need to find fault, as the majority of the riders in the Regimental races were having their first experience of performing in a Point-to-Point. The details of the racing are given below.

The best finish of the day was for the Duke of Connaught's Cup kindly presented by our Colonel-in-Chief. We were all very much disappointed that His Royal Highness was not able to be present to see his cup run for and to witness the exciting finish which ended in a well-riden dead heat between Railston and Kewley. Every available officer of the 2nd Battalion, from the Colonel to the last-joined subaltern who could beg, borrow or steal a horse, took part in the racing, and a right good display they gave too.

This fine spirit in the 2nd Battalion and the equally fine spirit in the 1st Battalion, which has brought about its victory in this year's Infantry Polo Tournament at Delhi, promise well for the future of sport in the Regiment.

Bernard won a very popular victory on his government charger in the Heavy-weight Race, and Watson's (60th) win in the King's Cup was equally popular among his many friends in both Regiments. Much to every one's pleasure, our three Colonel's-Commandant were present, and the fact that Sir Henry Wilson came over from France to attend the Meeting shows how keen are our senior Riflemen in all matters that concern the interests of the Regiment.

It was a very real treat to the older Riflemen present to see how well turned out the Sergeants and Bandsmen of the 2nd Battalion looked in "Green," than which there is no smarter uniform in the Army. Mr. Young and his Band played an excellent and much appreciated programme. The day was altogether a great success. May we have many more like it.

RESULTS OF THE RACES.

From *The Times* of 25 March, 1924.

1.30.—*The Rifle Brigade Light-weight Steeplechase* for the Regimental Challenge Cup. 12st. 7lb.

<i>Beckers</i> (Captain R. I. V. Birkbeck), Aldershot Drag (Mr. E. H. Brush)	1
<i>Bayardo</i> (Mr. G. Hunt), Aldershot Drag (Owner)	2
<i>Pullman</i> (Mr. J. B. Gordon-Duff), Heythorp (Owner)	3

Also ran :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton's Baccarat, Mr. P. S. Curtis's East Wind, Major O. C. Downes's Black Bess, Mr. V. Paley's Half and Half, and Mr. C. I. P. Holroyd's Merriman.

Won by four lengths ; the same distance separated second and third.

2.0.—*The King's Royal Rifle Corps Steeplechase* for His Majesty's Challenge Cup. 13 stone.

<i>Dundernut</i> (Colonel H. Watson), Blankney (Owner) ..	1
<i>Ocean III.</i> (H.R.H. Prince Henry), Aldershot Drag (Owner)	2
<i>Loganberry</i> (Major H. W. Butter), Pytchley (Owner) ..	3

Also ran :—Colonel U. Thynne's Coronation and The Bride, Major H. M. Heyland's The Landlord, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Soames's Woodpecker, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. V. E. Lees's Luck, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hope's Micky.

Won by 10 lengths ; a bad third. Woodpecker fell two fences from home and was killed.

2.30.—*The Rifle Brigade Welter-weight Steeplechase* for the Duke of Connaught's Challenge Cup. 13 stone.

<i>The General</i> (Lieutenant-Colonel E.R. Kewley), Portman (Owner)	†
<i>Nationalist</i> (Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Pleydell-Railston), South Dorset (Owner) ..	†
<i>P.M.</i> (Colonel A. T. Paley) V.W.H. (Owner) ..	3

Also ran :—Mr. R. H. Doyne's Mystery, Mr. L. M. B. Rathbone's Snottie, Mr. G. Whittaker's Hippo, and Mr. J. P. A. Graham's Ulster Pride.

† A dead-heat ; bad third.

3.0.—*The K.R.R.C. Heavy-weight Steeplechase* for the Regimental Challenge Cup. 13 stone.

<i>R.I.R.</i> (Major C. G. Gouldsmith), V.W.H. (Mr. P. W. Cripps)	1
<i>Cardinal</i> (Mr. H. C. Illingworth), Derwent (Owner) ..	2
<i>Billy</i> (Major A. E. Lawrence), Staff College Drag (Owner) ..	3

Won by a distance ; a bad third.

3.30.—*The Rifle Brigade Heavy-weight Steeplechase* for the Regimental Challenge Cup. 14 stone.

<i>Rupert</i> (Colonel D. J. C. K. Bernard), Aldershot Drag (Owner)	1
<i>Duhallo Boy</i> (Mr. W. Hogan), Hursley (Mr. A. C. I. P. Holroyd)	2
<i>The Lepper</i> (Mr. S. Young), Staff College Drag (car. 14st. 5lb.) (Owner) ..	3

Also ran :—Captain Fairfax-Ross's Hopeful, Mr. W. Hogan's Limerick, Mr. F. W. Festing's Fanny, Captain R. C. Bridgeman's Puggy, Mr. S. Young's Hold Hard, Captain M. G. N. Stopford's Safety First and Captain C. B. A. Hoskyn's Mr. Sandy.

Won by two lengths ; a distance separated second and third.

4.0.—*Nomination Race*, open to members of Local Hunts. 12st. 7lb.

<i>Pippen</i> (Mr. W. J. Bedford), Grafton. 13st. 7lb. (Owner) ..	1
<i>Battlestar</i> (Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Williams), H.H. (Owner) ..	2
<i>Artist II.</i> (the Hon. T. Cholmondeley), Pytchley (Owner) ..	3

Also ran :—Mr. F. W. Vogel's Lilymac, Major R. W. Lewis's Tommy, Major M. C. C. Harrison's Wildman, Mr. P. V. Williams's The Pilot, the Hon. T. Cholmondeley's Clear Sky, Mr. L. F. Hancock's Peggy, Mr. C. G. Darby's Sinister, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Graham's Rockberg, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Mangles's Tredegar's Pride, Captain R. X. Whitty's Bobs, Mr. W. B. Scott's Bubbles IV, and Mr. H. L. B. Beddington's Greenford.

Won by a distance ; four lengths separated second and third.

POLO, 1924.

1ST BATTALION.

OUR first tournament was the Infantry, played at Delhi in the last week of February. There was a good entry of twelve teams, of which eight actually played. The tournament was four chukkers this year for the first time. Our team consisted of Gwynne, No. 1 ; Bosville, No. 2 ; Hodson, No. 3 ; and Poole, back.

In the first round the Northumberland Fusiliers beat the Royal Fusiliers, the 60th beat the Somerset Light Infantry, last year's winners, the Durham Light Infantry beat the Devonshire Regiment, and we beat the 52nd. This game was rather spoilt by one of the 52nd team who had his spectacles broken and, as they had no spare man, they played three for one chukker. In the second round the 60th beat the Northumberland Fusiliers by one goal, and we beat the Durham Light Infantry by the same amount. This was the best game of the tournament and we were perhaps rather lucky to win. It was played at a fast pace and half way through the last chukker the Durham Light Infantry were leading us by two goals. We equalized just before the bugle went, and played extra time with widened goals, getting the odd goal after about two minutes' play. The score was 4-3.

The final game against the 60th was not so fast probably because both their ponies and ours were feeling the effects of the hard ground. It was anyone's game right up to the end and we eventually won 3-2. There was very little to choose between most of the teams, and only two games in the first round were won by more than one goal ; all teams were equally well mounted.

We entered a team for the Tradesman's Cup at Pindi in March, consisting of Allan, No. 1 ; Richardson, No. 2 ; Bosville, No. 3 ; and Taylor, back. In the first round we lost to the Brigade R.F.A. 3-4 after playing two extra chukkers with widened goals. This was a good game which we ought to have won except for a total incapacity to hit the ball straight when near their goal. In the subsidiary we beat the 60th " B " 3-2 in the first round, but had then to scratch and return to Peshawar owing to the imminence of Brigade manœuvres.

In the Murree Brewery Cup at Pindi in October we played a

composite side consisting of Richardson, No. 1; Webb, of the 5/6 Rajputana Rifles, No. 2; Bosville, No. 3; and Taylor, back. In the first round we beat a side of the 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry F.F. 3-1, but lost 4-8 to Hodson's Horse in the second round. Hodson's Horse were eventually beaten in the final by the 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry "A" Team.

The Polo spirit is as strong as ever and the number and quality of ponies is well up to the standard of previous years, if not above it. We have at present thirty-four polo ponies in the Battalion and several more required, but it is almost impossible to buy at this time of year owing to lack of ponies for sale and high prices. We hope to enter three teams for the Peshawar Christmas Tournament.

"A" Team—Fulford, Bosville, Hodson, Richardson.

"B" Team—Norcott, Gwynne, Allan, Taylor.

"C" Team—Starkey, Douglas, Garnett, Macgeorge.

FOOTBALL.

1st BATTALION.

DURING our stay in Peshawar and Cherat in the past year, we have made a few spasmodic efforts in the direction of Football Tournaments. We started the year with high hopes, especially as we succeeded in defeating some fairly good teams in our preliminary practice games. In the early stages of the Peshawar Tournament we disposed of the 34th Company (M.T.), R.A.S.C., and later on the 7th (Medium) Battery R.G.A., after a drawn game in the Peshawar Group Final.

We were then drawn to meet the Lancashire Fusiliers, who had won the Nowshera Group Tournament, and succumbed to them by the odd goal in three. After that Regimental Football appeared to slacken. Inter-Platoon contests were, however, arranged in the Companies, mostly for "Love." During the Hot Season, as might be expected, the majority of the "Liveliness on the Football front" was experienced at Cherat, where 13 Platoon won the Cherat Inter-Platoon Contest during the first half of the season, and Details "H.Q." Company were runners-up in the Cherat Inter-Company Contest, while in the second half "A" Company reached the final of the Inter-Company Contest to be beaten by "H.Q." Wing of the Seaforth Highlanders by two goals to nil.

For 1925, as in 1924, we entertain great hopes.

We hear that some splendid players are coming out to us with the next draft, and though we are not able to "Call down a coal-pit" for whatever players we require, we certainly have a good deal of latent talent.

The Committee also had watchful eyes on the Officers versus Sergeants match on Christmas Day, though most of the talent

**1st BATTALION.
POLO.
WINNERS OF THE
INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT
(INDIA) 1924.**

*(Mela Ram & Sons,
by kind permission.)*



**Captain
T. J. B. Bosville**

D. R. H. Gwynne

R. D. D. Poole

**Captain
Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart.**

there was "Dormant" rather than "Latent," and we do not remember seeing any of the Directors rushing on to the field with a blank cheque book to sign on the goal getters.

Battalion football is now under entirely new management, and we fully intend to have a thorough overhaul of the machinery for getting goals. Whether we shall stray from the narrow path and allow grass to grow under our feet and cobwebs all round us, shortly after the spring cleaning is over, we cannot say; at any rate "TRY US."

2ND BATTALION.

OUR last letter was written soon after we got back from Turkey.

During the latter part of the 1923-24 season we improved and did very well in the Command Senior League, being runners up in an unfinished League.

In the third round of the Aldershot Senior Cup we were beaten by the Guildford United on their ground by 2-0 after a very hard game. It is interesting to note that the outstanding player in the Aldershot team was Stevens, an old Rifleman.

The Keppel Cup Competition proved as ever one of the keenest and most successful of the Battalion Competitions. In the final No.'s 13 and 14 Platoons "D" Company played off. This match was played off in front of the 2nd Division Head-quarters. The Earl and Countess of Albemarle, who are the donors of the cup, were present, and at the finish presented it to Rifleman Goldby on behalf of the winning team, No. 13 Platoon, who were far too strong for their opponents, owing to a large proportion of the Battalion team belonging to this platoon. The score was 9-0.

The Company League was an excellent proposition and had the effect of bringing out many promising young soldiers for the future. This League was also one-sided, and "D" Company were left very comfortable winners.

We opened the 1924-25 season very well and have the promise of an excellent team. In the Command League we are doing very well, only having lost one game in five, and that by a narrow margin of 3-2 to the Tank Corps; our matches played up to the present date being:—

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.
7	5	0	2	26	5

The Reserve are doing well and have many promising players. Their matches are as follows:—

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.
8	5	0	3	46	13

They were doing very well until they met the Royal Engineers, who they played three times, on each occasion being beaten by them.

In the Hants Junior Cup in the first round they beat Crondale

H .

—second round they beat Eversley easily, 7-0. Then in the third round they were beaten by the Royal Engineers by 3-1.

In the Aldershot Junior Cup they are also doing well, beating the Aldershot Albion in the first round by 3-1—afterwards beating the R.A.M.C. Reserves by 2-1.

The Battalion team has done very well in the Cup Competitions. In the first round of the Army Cup we beat the 1st Battalion The Devonshire Regiment by 3-1, after a hard game. The whole team played very well together, but the outstanding player was undoubtedly Corporal Fitzgerald, who scored all three goals. Rifleman Hadley, who has greatly improved, is doing well in his new position. At Woking, after a well-fought game, we beat the 1st Battalion The Scots Guards by 3-0. The match was a chapter of accidents, as we had to reorganize our forward line and the defence to meet the casualties inflicted upon us by our rather larger opponents. Hadley was damaged during the first half and went outside right, but soon forgot his troubles and scored the first goal, Fitzgerald accounting for the other two. Kyne excelled himself at centre-half during this match. We now have great hopes of going farther than we have been since the war.

In the Aldershot Senior Cup we beat the 1st Pack Brigade R.F.A. at Ewshott by 3-1.

In the Hants Senior Cup we were beaten by the Wellington Works by 1-0.

The Boys' team are not doing as well as might be expected and really have not made much headway. The services of Sergeant Hardman are being badly missed. He has gone to the Depot for three years.

The teams are as follows :—

Battalion Team—Rifleman Stimson, goal; Corporal Wilkins, Rifleman Hughes, backs; Rifleman Hawkes, Rifleman Hadley, Sergeant Norton, half-backs; R.S.M. Sandy, Rifleman Kyne, Sergeant Fry, A/C. Fitzgerald, Sergeant Ross-Gower, forwards.

Bugler Baker unfortunately dislocated his shoulder and elbow and is a great loss to the team.

Reserves—Bandsman Alldridge; Rifleman Tucker, Corporal Burrell; Bandsman Plant, Corporal Haines, A/C. Thomas; Rifleman Trower, Rifleman Hanford, Bugler Stimpson, Rifleman Hallard, Rifleman Stimson, Sergeant Isherwood.

C.S.M. Partridge and Sergeant Hubble have retired as veterans.

It is very difficult to mention outstanding players, as the teams have worked so well together. Much is due to the interest shown by Major Worthing, who has done much valuable work for the Battalion team. Our chief goal scorers were Corporal Fitzgerald, Sergeant Fry, Bugler Stimpson and Corporal Haines. Rifleman Stanford, who has gone to the 1st Battalion, should do well in the coming season.

THE DEPOT.

THE Club entered into the Southampton Senior League, Winchester Thursday League, Russel Cotes Cup, Intermediate Cup and The Army Cup. In the first round of the Army Cup we were drawn against the 5th Brigade R.F.A. at home. This match was won by the "Gunnery" by 1-0. Netley Sports accounted for our aspirations to become holders of the Russell Cotes Cup. The game was played at Netley and, from the spectators' point of view, was in every way an excellent display of Soccer from both teams.

In the Intermediate Cup we journeyed to Hartley Witney and forced the "Locals" after extra time to a draw. In the replay we were victorious. In the second round we drew a bye and in the third round our opponents, who were ordered abroad, had to withdraw. This left us to meet the R.A.F. Flowerdown in the fourth round. We were unable to turn out a full team and in consequence lost by 4-1.

The Senior League team had a good season and at home were always a difficult team to beat. Had we been as successful in our away games no doubt we should have won the competition. Act.-Sergeant Fry, Rifleman Mellor and Rifleman Stimpson were our most productive marksmen. The latter's performance is worthy of note on account of changing from goalkeeper to inside right in the middle of the season and then obtaining thirteen goals to his credit. For consistent good play Rifleman Bromley deserves to be mentioned. During the last two seasons he has never played a bad game.

The Annual match against Winchester College was played at the Meads. This game disclosed the fact that we had in Tod and Newton two "shining lights" among us. It is still debated whether the goal obtained by Newton was really intentional or a series of accidents. However, the referee (E. R. Wilson) ruled it "leg before" and counted it for us. The robust defensive play of Tod left us and his opponents breathless.

In the Winchester Thursday League our second Eleven held their last year's position as head of the league. The league really was unfinished, but we were permitted to retain the Cup for another year. Many youngsters were tried and it is hoped that they will find their places in their platoon and company teams. Rifleman Williams, K.R.R.C., and Rifleman Neale, R.B., were the most frequent goal scorers in this competition.

Recruits' matches were arranged continuously throughout the season. In the knock-out competition for Recruits' Squads October "A" team, K.R.R.C., beat February (I) "B" team, K.R.R.C., in the final by 3-1. This was a good match and the energy expended by those taking part therein must have touched even the heart of the A.P.T.S., who had been inculcating them with the spirit of "Do or Die."

League.	Position in League.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Pts.
						For.	Agst.	
Southampton Senior League	3rd	22	14	5	3	44	24	31
Winchester Thursday League	1st	18	14	3	1	62	14	29

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

WE are extremely fortunate in having an excellent cricket ground in Peshawar centrally situated. On our arrival we took over the remaining fixtures of the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment in the Peshawar Cold Weather League. Our first match was played on 10 January 1924 against the Indian Army, who made 192 against our total of 101, the Colonel making 21 and Corporal Johnson 26; the bowling honours going to Rifleman Rosser, who secured six wickets for 65. In our next match we played the Medical Services, and these we beat by 105 runs, Taylor and Richardson making 30 and 20 respectively and then retiring. Apart from the above, several friendly matches have been played against the Lancashire Fusiliers, Signallers and Indian Army Teams.

During the summer we took part in the Hot Weather League and out of 4 matches won 3, lost 1, obtaining second place in the League. Peshawar District Head-quarters was the only team at whose hands we suffered defeat, and then only by the narrow margin of 15 runs; Colonel Commandant Potter, the Brigade Commander, making 61 out of a total of 118 against us, whilst Rifleman Rosser obtained 41 not out for the Battalion. The 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers were our next opponents and these we beat by 46 runs, Rifleman Purser taking 6 wickets for 24 runs. Against the R.A.F. we scored 166 for two wickets, declared. Corporal Johnson 106 not out, R.A.F. 47. Rifleman Purser took seven wickets for 24 runs. "E" Divisional Signals gave us a good game, both sides showing a tendency to be over-careful. However, we won by 20 runs, Corporal Pegg making 26.

Company Cricket Shield won by "H.Q." or Lieutenant N. R. Harvey's Company.

Inter-Platoon Cricket Shield, won by No. 8 Platoon, "B" Company.

GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1924.

By MAJOR A. A. TOD.

THE Greenjackets enjoyed another most successful season in 1924. In fact the results compare favourably with those of 1923 inasmuch as we lost two matches instead of one, but, on the other hand, we won two more, making the summary of the season's games as follows :—

Played 17, won 10, drawn 5, lost 2.

Two matches had to be scratched, those against the Staff College and Harrow Wanderers.

The 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade was at home this year, which meant there were more players available, but the 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C. were still on the Rhine, so the getting together of sides was not always too easy.

Soldiering was even more strenuous than usual at Aldershot, so we had to do without the 2nd Battalion players on a good many occasions. We put up some very good performances, notably during the Week, when we routed good teams of the Free Foresters and I Zingari with considerable ease. Against the United Services at Portsmouth we did something out of the way in quick scoring, making the necessary 145 in the fourth innings in three-quarters of an hour.

All things considered, the weather was pretty kind ; however, the match against Aldershot Command was abandoned without a ball being bowled, owing to a cloud-burst occurring a few hours before play was timed to begin. The game against the Navy at St. Cross was limited to half-an-hour's play—a great disappointment, as it is always one of our most enjoyable and keenest fought matches. In two of our drawn matches we certainly had the worst of matters. The Old Wykehamists with a very good side nearly defeated us, and against Tidworth Garrison the match, as far as it went, was undoubtedly in our opponents' favour.

We met defeat at the hands of the R.M.C., Sandhurst, and the Royal Air Force. The first we threw away by too light-hearted batting and bad fielding, while against the Airmen we batted on a difficult wicket and then had to bowl with a wet ball, so we had a certain amount of excuse for a pretty moderate performance.

It was a wet season and we hadn't such a large proportion of fast wickets, with the result that fewer runs were scored—in fact we only exceeded three hundred in an innings twice during the summer. Naturally the bowlers benefited and we usually managed to get rid of our opponents fairly cheaply.

The first match was against the Trojans at Southampton. Neither side was well represented and the ground was very wet. The Trojans made 175, of which A. E. L. Hill scored 111 not out in an admirable innings. We had no difficulty in getting the runs for five wickets, thanks to a merry 73 by Moore-Gwyn.

Our next match was against the Household Brigade at Lords.

There had been very heavy rain and the ground was like a quagmire. It dried up in the afternoon and each side was able to complete an innings. The scores were 144 and 141, the Guardsmen leading by 3 runs. We were unable to play till late the next afternoon, when the Brigade went in again and were all out for 27!! This was entirely owing to the bowling of Earle and Skinner, who took respectively 7 wickets for 16 and 2 for 11. With only 31 to win our task was light and accomplished with ease. A remarkable fact was that Moore-Gwyn made all the runs, i.e. he was 31 not out.

The following game was against the R.M.C., Sandhurst, and, as I pointed out above, we rather threw the match away. McGaw, Moore-Gwyn and Ferrand all made runs, but the remaining batsmen were a trifle light-hearted and we only scored 172. We actually got seven of the Cadets out for 100, but the missed catches told their tale and the runs were knocked off for the fall of one additional wicket. A hit which McGaw made in this match is worthy of note. It was a stroke to square leg and carried over the pavilion into the lake, full pitch.

This reverse at the hands of the Cadets was followed by a game against the R.M.C. Staff. We batted first and after a poor performance only managed to amass 97. This hardly seemed good enough, but Chichester Constable was in tremendous form and bowling at a great pace outed eight of our opponents for 21 runs. Their total was 73, so we won comfortably.

Our second and last reverse occurred immediately after this. The R.A.F. bowled us out for 53 on a very unpleasant wicket, then rain stopped the play. The pitch then became easy and the ball greasy, so our opponents had no difficulty in scoring 99 for 2. This was very disappointing as they were the only people who beat us last year.

The Old Wykehamists brought a very good side to play us at Whitsun and almost won. They made 202 for 7 and declared. Ashton played a magnificent innings of 124, but no one else did much. We were in a bad way with 7 out for 70, but Wilson and Gull stayed in for an hour and added 70 runs, besides being undefeated.

The match against the Navy requires no comment, as play was limited to half an hour, so our next encounter was against the Highland Brigade. We batted first and made 286, Darell, Foljambe and Campbell being the chief scorers. When the Highlanders went in Graham proved altogether too much for them and secured 9 for 51, their total being 89. In the follow on they did better and R. G. Moir played a fine innings of 85, but we won by an innings and one run.

Our next match against the Incogniti was pretty close till just towards the end. They only made 145, thanks to Gore getting 7 for 59, and at one time things didn't look too rosy, but Sloggett and Newton came together and hit with great severity, actually adding just under a hundred runs in about 40 minutes.

Our return against the Trojans provided another victory. We

made 237, Tod, Darell and Newton scoring most. The Trojans were quite unable to compete with Gore and Wilson, who dismissed them for 92.

The match at Tidworth against the Garrison was spoilt by rain, in fact hardly any play was possible the second day. As far as the game went we didn't do very well. We only managed to make 177 on an excellent wicket and then allowed our opponents to make 202 for 2 wickets, when rain came on and there was no more play.

The following match against the United Services at Portsmouth was probably one of our best performances. The U.S. batted first and made 334, chiefly owing to 106 by S. H. Hale, who hit finely, if fortunately. We then scored two short of their total; McGaw got 109, the only century made last season for the Green-jackets, while Williams and Campbell made over 70 each. The U.S. made 142 for six in their second innings and they made an apparently safe declaration by leaving 145 runs to get in 45 minutes. This we accomplished chiefly owing to Campbell and McGaw, who made 71 and 46 respectively, and both undefeated at the end. A very good win, especially as the U.S. had a good side and fielded very keenly.

The last game before the Week was against Winchester College. We got them out for 152 on a perfect wicket and looked like getting the runs easily. However, our later batsmen broke down and we only scrambled home by one wicket.

The Week provided some excellent cricket, and what was just as important the weather was kind except on the fourth day, which caused the Regimental match to be drawn. A large number of people attended and all arrangements by Russell were admirable. The fact that we beat good sides of the Free Foresters and I Zingari made the function all the more enjoyable from the Greenjacket point of view. The first match, against the Free Foresters, was played on a beautiful wicket, but curiously enough the ball beat the bat for the greater part of the game. We batted first and only scored 115, a total which seemed to spell disaster on such a wicket. When the F.F. went in, Gore and Wilson bowled their best and outed the opposition for 93. Gore got seven for 25 and Wilson the other three for 20. Before play ended the first day we scored 86 for one wicket, McGaw being out for 47. Our innings eventually ended for 274, Rockley Wilson getting 62 not out and Williams 37. This left the F.F. just under 300 to win and people seemed to think they had a good chance of getting the runs, as the wicket was just as good as ever. They were dismissed for 33! Gore and Wilson seemed almost unplayable and secured respectively seven for 21 and three for 9. A great victory, whose only drawback was that it caused the cricket to end too early on the second afternoon.

The 60th won the toss in the Regimental match and only managed to score 83 in their first innings, Graham and Gore proving too much for them. We did much better and got 271, Moore-

Gwyn with 69 and McGaw with 71 doing best. In their second innings the 60th again started badly and had four men out for 10, but C. Wilson and Bonham-Carter stayed together and by excellent batting put on 116 when Wilson got out. Soon after the rain came and no more play was possible. The 60th were 58 runs behind and had only four more wickets to fall in their second innings, so we may fairly claim to have had the best of the draw.

We won the toss against the I.Z. and by consistent batting scored 335. Altham 90, Jameson 49, Sloggett 39 not out, Campbell 36, Gore 34, were the chief scorers. Gore was again the undoing of our opponents and got seven for 39 in a total of 96. They followed on and did much better, scoring 231, so were beaten by an innings and 8 runs. Gore and Jameson secured most of the wickets. It should be placed on record that during the Week, Gore took 29 wickets for 220 runs.

Our final match against the Eton Ramblers was spoilt by rain. Winning the toss we went in and scored 238. Gull got 81 and Altham 59. The Ramblers started quite well, but as soon as Sloggett went on to bowl the whole aspect of the game changed and they were all out for 141. Sloggett had the excellent analysis of eight for 32. After this it was quite clear that, owing to the rain, the game could not be finished, so the cricket can hardly be called serious. Each side batted for a short time and several unusual experiments were tried in the shape of bowlers.

THE GREENJACKETS *v.* FREE FORESTERS, 14 and 15 July 1924.

THE GREENJACKETS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. E. S. B. Williams, R.B., c.			
Bardsley, b. Ritchie	17	b. Ritchie.	37
A. J. T. McGaw, R.B., c. Macintyre,			
b. Ritchie	10	b. Glass	47
Capt. E. F. Campbell, K.R.R.C., c.			
Bardsley, b. Ritchie.	0	c. Bardsley, b. Fyffe. 19	
Capt. E. W. S. Foljambe, late R.B.,			
c. Huband, b. Fyffe	7	b. Fyffe	7
Capt. E. R. Wilson, late R.B., c.			
Bardsley, b. Fyffe	16	c. Dunglass, b. Mac-	
		intyre	6
C. J. Wilson, K.R.R.C., b. Fyffe .	10	c. Carr, b. Dunglass .	8
Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn, R.B., b.			
Fyffe	22	not out	62
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, K.R.R.C.,			
b. Ritchie	15	b. Ritchie.	18
Capt. O. B. Graham, R.B., b. Ritchie.	2	b. Fyffe	22
Major R. Chichester-Constable, late			
R.B., c. Bardsley, b. Dunglass .	5	b. Fyffe	0
A, C. Gore, R.B., not out	0	b. Ritchie.	29
Extras	11	Extras	19
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	115		274
	<hr/>		<hr/>

FREE FORESTERS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. J. L. Carr, b. E. R. Wilson .	2	c. McGaw, b. Gore .	7
Capt. L. C. R. Isherwood, c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Gore	19	b. Wilson (E. R.) .	3
Major R. R. C. Baggalley, b. Gore .	0	b. Gore	1
R. V. Bardsley, c. Williams, b. E. R. Wilson	21	c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Gore .	9
Lord Dunglass, st. Bonham-Carter, b. E. R. Wilson	10	c. Bonham-Carter, b. Gore	2
Capt. F. P. Macintyre, b. Gore . .	15	b. Gore	0
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett, b. Gore .	2	c. Moore-Gwyn, b. E. R. Wilson . .	0
D. J. C. Glass, b. Gore	4	l.b.w. E. R. Wilson .	1
D. M. Ritchie, b. Gore	4	b. Gore	7
R. C. Huband, b. Gore	8	not out	0
A. H. Fyffe, not out	0	c. and b. Gore . . .	0
Extras	8	Extras	3
	<u>93</u>		<u>33</u>

BOWLING ANALYSIS. *1st Innings.*

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A. C. Gore	14.4	6	25	7
E. R. Wilson	11	3	20	3
<i>2nd Innings.</i>				
Gore	10.2	3	21	7
Wilson	10	4	9	3

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS *v.* THE RIFLE BRIGADE,
16 and 17 July 1924.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. E. F. Campbell, c. Newton, b. Graham	24	c. Eastwood, b. Gore .	7
Major S. H. Ferrand, c. Newton, b. Graham	7	c. Newton, b. Graham .	2
W. Dayrell-Davies, c. Bridgeman, b. Graham	0	c. Newton, b. Graham .	0
Major H. A. Curtis, b. Gore	0	not out	51
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, b. Gore .	4	c. Graham, b. Tod . .	72
C. J. Wilson, b. Gore	4	c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Graham	1
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner, c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Graham	6	not out	4
Capt. M. L. Buller, c. Gore, b. Graham .	0	Extras	3
C. A. White, b. Moore-Gwyn	22		
R. G. Bower, c. Graham, b. Tod . .	12		
C. H. Gurney, not out	4		
	<u>83</u>		<u>140</u>

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

Capt. E. S. B. Williams, b. White .	1
Major T. R. Eastwood, c. and b. Gurney	25
Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn, b. Skinner	69
A. J. T. McGaw, b. Gurney . . .	71
Major A. A. Tod, b. White . . .	18
Capt. O. B. Graham, b. Gurney . .	15
J. G. Newton, c. Campbell, b. White.	16
A. C. Gore, b. White	9
Major H. L. Riley, not out . . .	17
Major R. O. Bridgeman, c. and b. White	2
Major Hon. R. T. Fellowes, b. Skinner	13
Extras	15
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	271
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THE GREENJACKETS v. I ZINGARI, 18 and 19 July 1924.

THE GREENJACKETS.

1st Innings.

Capt. E. S. B. Williams, R.B., l.b.w. b. Dalby	1
Capt. E. F. Campbell, K.R.R.C., b. Evan Thomas	36
Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn, R.B., b. Forbes	30
Major H. S. Altham, late K.R.R.C., c. Forbes, b. Macintyre	90
Capt. T. O. Jameson, late R.B., b. Daly	49
A. J. T. McGaw, R.B., c. Muir, b. Forbes	5
Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett, late R.B., not out	39
Major S. H. Ferrand, K.R.R.C., c. Baggalley, b. Forbes	17
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, K.R.R.C., l.b.w. b. Macintyre	0
Major A. A. Tod, R.B., b. Macintyre .	0
A. C. Gore, R.B., c. Macintyre, b. Muir	34
Extras	34
	<hr/>
	335
	<hr/>

I ZINGARI.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Johnston, c. Campbell, b. Gore	15	b. Jameson	29
E. W. Dawson, l.b.w. b. Gore	27	c. Williams, b. Gore	40
Lieut. Evan-Thomas, c. Bonham-Carter, b. Tod	11	l.b.w. b. Jameson	12
Major T. E. Nugent, b. Gore	1	b. Gore	36
Major R. R. C. Baggalley, b. Gore	0	c. and b. Jameson	6
Capt. F. P. Macintyre, c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Tod	25	c. Bonham-Carter, b. Tod	4
Capt. T. D. Daly, c. McGaw, b. Jameson	3	not out	44
Major A. H. Muir, c. and b. Gore	1	c. McGaw, b. Moore-Gwyn	4
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, b. Gore	6	c. Gore, b. Moore-Gwyn	24
Major Turner, not out	0	b. Gore	6
Lieut. Forbes, b. Gore	1	c. Ferrand, b. Gore	2
Extras	6	Extras	24
	<hr/> 96		<hr/> 231

The following scores of over 50 were made for the Greenjackets :

H. G. Moore-Gwyn.	73	v. The Trojans.
H. G. Moore-Gwyn.	69	v. 60th.
A. J. T. McGaw	62	v. R.M.C.
A. J. T. McGaw	71	v. 60th.
A. J. T. McGaw	109	v. United Services, Portsmouth.
E. F. Campbell	58	v. The Highland Brigade.
E. F. Campbell	74	v. United Services, Portsmouth.
E. F. Campbell	71 not out	v. United Services, Portsmouth.
H. S. Altham	90	v. I Zingari.
H. S. Altham	59	v. Eton Ramblers.
E. R. Wilson	62 not out	v. Free Foresters.
A. L. Bonham-Carter	51 not out	v. Rifle Brigade.
C. S. Wilson	72	v. Rifle Brigade.
A. A. Tod	68	v. The Trojans.
A. J. H. Sloggett	78 not out	v. Incogniti.
H. F. Darell	63	v. The Highland Brigade.
E. S. B. Williams	72	v. United Services, Portsmouth.
R. C. Gull	81	v. Eton Ramblers.

The following were good bowling performances during the season :—

A. J. H. Sloggett	8 wks. for 32 v. Eton Ramblers.
G. F. Earle	7 wks. for 16 v. Household Brigade.
R. Chichester-Constable	8 wks. for 21 v. R.M.C. Staff.
O. B. Graham	9 wks. for 51 v. Highland Brigade.
O. B. Graham	5 wks. for 62 v. Highland Brigade.
A. C. Gore	7 wks. for 59 v. Incogniti.
A. C. Gore	5 wks. for 52 v. Trojans.
A. C. Gore	7 wks. for 25 v. Free Foresters.
A. C. Gore	7 wks. for 21 v. Free Foresters.
A. C. Gore	7 wks. for 39 v. I Zingari.
E. R. Wilson	5 wks. for 29 v. Trojans.
E. R. Wilson	5 wks. for 33 v. Winchester College.

GOLF.

THE REGIMENTAL ANNUAL MEETING.

Held at Littlestone, 17 and 18 May 1924.

THE newly-formed club Golfing Society held its first annual meeting on the Littlestone course, which very kindly had been placed at their disposal by the committee of the Littlestone Golf Club. The meeting was held on 17 and 18 May in ideal weather. The course, although rather on the heavy side, was in excellent condition.

Members were accommodated at the Dormy House and Hotel, and the thanks of all are due to Colonel Porch, the Club Secretary, who did everything he could to make the meeting a success, not only on the actual days of play but with his help and advice during the preliminary arrangements.

The Annual Meeting for 1925 will, with the kind permission of the Committee of the Littlestone Golf Club, be held on their course on 2 and 3 May.

In addition to the Regimental Challenge Cup played for this year, a silver statuette has been presented to the Society as a challenge prize. It represents the figure of a golfer after having made a good drive. Opinions of the R.B.C. Golf Society Committee as to which of them it was modelled on varies considerably. The donor, who is not a golfer, wishes to remain anonymous, but the Society owe him a debt of gratitude for his very handsome gift, which it is hoped he will follow up by taking to the game.

The results of the first meeting were as follows :—

On Saturday morning a Medal Round (Handicap) was played, in which the first eight best scores qualified to play a match play competition for the Regimental Challenge Cup.

MEDAL ROUND (HANDICAP).

Capt. J. A. Davison	73	—	5	=	68
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart.	88	—	10	=	78
Hon. T. Brand	87	—	8	=	79
Bde. General The Earl of Lucan	92	—	13	=	79
Major H. G. Parkyn	93	—	14	=	79
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	94	—	13	=	81
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	90	—	8	=	82
Capt. C. Norbury	94	—	12	=	82
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	88	—	5	=	83
Lt.-Col. J. Innes	89	—	6	=	83
Major W. H. S. Alston	90	—	7	=	83
G. Rivière	94	—	11	=	83
Lt.-Col. R. Verney	97	—	14	=	83
Capt. E. J. Wilbraham	98	—	14	=	84
Bde. Gen. The Hon. R. Brand	94	—	8	=	86
Capt. H. Tudor Owen	96	—	10	=	86
R. V. Toynbee	92	—	5	=	87
Capt. L. B. Paget	101	—	14	=	87
Capt. P. G. Mayer	107	—	15	=	92
Bde. Gen. The Hon. Sir H. Yarde Buller	113	—	20	=	93

REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP.

First Round :

- Major H. G. Parkyn (14) beat Capt. Sir R. Gull (10) 2 and 1.
 Lieut.-Col. S. Davenport (8) beat Bde. General the Earl of Lucan (13) 6 and 4.
 Capt. J. A. Davison (5) beat Lieut.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (13) 6 and 5.
 Hon. T. Brand (8) beat Capt. C. Norbury (12) 2 and 1.

Second Round :

- Parkyn beat Davenport 4 and 3.
 Davison beat Brand 6 and 4.

Final :

- Davison beat Parkyn 4 and 3.

FOURSOMES AGAINST BOGEY (HANDICAP).

Capt. E. J. Wilbraham (14) and Capt. H. R. Price (12)	all square
Maj. W. H. S. Alston (7) and M. F. Buller (11)	4 down
Capt. L. Paget (14) and G. G. Rivière (11)	5 ..
Bde. Gen. Hon. R. Brand (8) and Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart (5)	5 ..
Col. R. Verney (14) and R. V. Tonybee (5)	5 ..

MEDAL ROUND AGAINST BOGEY (HANDICAP).

R. V. Toynbee (5)	. . . . .	all square
G. G. Rivière (11)	. . . . .	2 down
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (13)	. . . . .	—
Lt.-Col. The Hon. E. Coke	. . . . .	3 „
Major Sir R. G. Graham, Bart. (3)	. . . . .	4 „
M. F. Buller (11)	. . . . .	4 „
Major W. H. S. Alston (7)	. . . . .	4 „
Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan (13)	. . . . .	5 „
Lt.-Col. R. Verney (14)	. . . . .	5 „
Capt. H. R. Price (12)	. . . . .	6 „

During the year the following matches were played between the Regimental Golfing Society and other Clubs.

WAR OFFICE GOLFING SOCIETY ("A" TEAM) v.
R.B.C.G.S. ("A" TEAM).

Played at Moor Park, 24 February 1924.

SINGLES.

W.O.G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Major J. R. Pinsent (2 and 1)	1	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	—
Major A. R. MacAllan (7 and 6)	1	A. C. Gore	—
Capt. G. C. Pearson (3 and 1)	1	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	—
Major S. H. Green	—	R. V. Toynbee (2 up)	1
Capt. S. C. M. Archibald	—	Capt. G. F. Earle (3 and 2)	1
Major C. R. Satterthwaite	$\frac{1}{2}$	Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand	$\frac{1}{2}$
R. Barrow	—	G. G. Rivière (2 up)	1
Col. Tarver	$\frac{1}{2}$	Col. W. E. Davies	$\frac{1}{2}$
	4		4

FOURSOMES.

Pinsent and Macallan	—	Gore and Toynbee (2 up)	1
Pearson and Green	—	Burnett-Stuart and Brand (3 and 2)	1
Archibald and Satterthwaite	—	Davies and Davies (6 and 5)	1
Barrow and Tarves	—	Earle and Rivière (6 and 5)	1
	0		4
Total	4	Total	8

Morning match played in very cold N. wind, during the afternoon rain fell heavily.

WAR OFFICE GOLFING SOCIETY ("B" TEAM) v. R.B.C.G.S. ("B" TEAM)

Played at Sudbrook Park, Wednesday, 27 February 1924.

SINGLES.

W.O.G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Col. H. B. Fawcus	—	Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (4 and 3)	1
Major T. J. Mitchell (4 and 3) .	1	Capt. C. Norbury	—
Capt. H. M. Ritchie (2 and 1) .	1	Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	—
		Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	
Col. W. K. Tarver	—	(1 up)	1
		Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen (1	
Lt.-Col. R. Luker	—	up)	1
W. H. Schlich	—	Maj. H. G. Parkyn (3 and 2) .	1
		Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan	
Lt.-Col. P. H. Henderson	—	(1 up)	1
		Lt.-Col. A. C. H. Kennard (4	
A. R. McBain	—	and 2)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2		6

FOURSOMES.

Fawcus and Mitchell	—	Bligh and Parkyn (7 and 5) .	1
Ritchie and Luker (5 and 4) .	1	Norbury and Tudor Owen . . .	—
		Davenport and Morrison-Bell	
Tarver and Schlich	—	(5 and 3)	1
Henderson and McBain	—	Lucan and Kennard (2 and 1)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1		3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	3	Total	9

Played in very cold weather.

R.B.C.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT COMMAND G.S.

Played at Cove Common, 9 March 1924.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		ALDERSHOT COMMAND G.S.	
Major W. H. P. Swaine	—	Major M. C. Morgan (3 and 2) .	1
Major-General Sir J. T. Bur-		Capt. Carruthers	—
nett-Stuart (1 up)	1	Capt. Evans Lombe (4 and 2)	1
A. C. Gore	—	H. Ellis	—
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (7 and 6) .	1	Capt. A. S. Fraser	—
Capt. G. Newton (1 up)	1	Lieut. Turner (6 and 4) . . .	1
Major W. H. S. Alston	—	Flight-Lieut. Farmer	—
Capt. G. F. Earle (2 and 1) . .	1	R. C. Goff	—
G. G. Rivière (1 hole)	1		
Bde. Gen. The Hon. R. Brand		Col. Addison	—
(2 up)	1	Capt. J. W. Cobb (4 and 3) .	1
M. Buller	—	O. C. Adams	—
Capt. C. B. Hoskyns (6 and 4) .	1	Flight-Lieut. L. Duggan . . .	—
Col. W. E. Davies (4 and 3) .	1	Col. Broadbent	—
Capt. Norbury (4 and 2)	1	Col. R. J. Done	—
Major H. G. Parkyn (5 and 4) .	1		
Brig.-General the Earl of Lu-		General Sir Philip Chetwode .	—
can (2 and 1)	1	Col. M. G. Williams (4 and 3) .	1
Capt. P. G. Mayer	—		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	11		5

FOURSOMES.

Swaine and Haig (3 and 1)	. 1	Morgan and Ellis —
Burnett-Stuart and Alston (4 and 3)	. . . . . 1	Carruthers and Turner —
Gore and Newton (4 and 3)	. 1	Evans Lombe and Fraser —
Earle and Riviere (1 up)	. . 1	Farmer and Goff —
Brand and Davies (5 and 4)	. 1	Addison and Duggan —
Buller and Parkyn	. . . . . $\frac{1}{2}$	Cobb and Done	. . . . . $\frac{1}{2}$
Lucan and Hoskyns	. . . . . —	Chetwode and Broadbent (1 up)	. . . . . 1
Norbury and Mayer	. . . . . —	Adams and Williams (2 up)	. . . . . 1
	<hr/> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	. . . 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	. . . . . 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE v. R.B.C.G.S.

Played at Sunningdale.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE G.S.

R.B.C.G.S.

Capt. G. Yerburgh (5 and 3)	1	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart —
Major J. S. Hughe (5 and 4)	1	A. C. Gore —
Capt. R. S. Lambert (1 up)	1	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies —
F. G. L. Fairlie (4 and 3)	1	Maj. W. H. S. Alston —
Capt. G. L. Tyringham	. —	Col. W. E. Davies (2 and 1)	1
Lt.-Col. Lord A. Innes Kerr	. . . . . —	R. V. Toynbee (1 up)	. 1
Major R. St. J. Pigott	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh	. } $\frac{1}{2}$
Capt. E. R. M. Fryer	. — } <hr/> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ (5 and 4)	} 1
			<hr/> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOURSOMES.

Yerburgh and Fairlie (5 and 3)	. . . . . 1	Burnett-Stuart and Gore —
Hughes and Lambert (5 and 3)	. . . . . 1	C. Davies and Alston —
Tyringham and Innes Kerr (1 up)	. . . . . 1	W. Davies and Toynbee —
Pigott (4 and 2)	. . . . . 1	Bligh } —
Fryer	. . . . . — } <hr/>4	„ (5 and 3)	. . . . . } 1
			<hr/> 1
Total	. . . 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	. . . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The clubside played one short owing to one member mistaking the date. Bligh performed wonders in taking on two opponents, both morning and afternoon, and finishing the day having won two matches, lost one, halved one.

R.A.M.C. GOLFING SOCIETY *v.* R.B.C.G.S.

Played at Woking, 10 April 1924.

SINGLES.

R.A.M.C.G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Capt. D. C. Munro (5 and 3)	1	Maj. W. H. P. Swaine.	—
Major J. T. Simpson (5 and 4)	1	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	—
Capt. T. V. Oldham (2 up)	1	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	—
Capt. J. B. Fotheringham	—	A. C. Gore (5 and 4)	1
Capt. P. E. D. Pank (2 up)	1	R. V. Toynbee	—
Major T. J. Mitchell (8 and 6)	1	J. G. Newton	—
Col. H. B. Fawcus (5 and 4)	1	Major W. H. S. Alston	—
Col. J. S. Bostock (3 and 2)	1	W. P. S. Curtis	—
Col. E. W. W. Cochrane	$\frac{1}{2}$	Col. W. E. Davies	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lt.-Col. Boylan-Smith (2 up)	1	Capt. C. Norbury	—
	<u>8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

FOURSOMES.

Monro and Oldham (5 and 4)	1	Swaine and Burnett-Stuart	—
Simson and Pank	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gore and Toynbee	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fotheringham and Mitchell	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. M. Davies and Newton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fawcus and Bostock (4 and 3)	1	Alston and Curtis	—
Cochrane and Boylan-Smith	—	W. E. Davies and Norbury (3 and 2)	1
	<u>3</u>		<u>2</u>
Total	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRESENT *v.* PAST

Played at Camberley Heath, Sunday, 15 June 1924.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
A. C. Gore (5 and 3)	1	Major W. H. P. Swaine	—
Capt. J. C. Davison	—	R. V. Toynbee (4 and 3)	1
J. G. Newton	0	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	0
E. D. Treneer Mitchell (1 up)	1	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	—
Capt. T. Fairfax Ross (5 and 3)	1	Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand	—
Capt. J. T. W. Reeve	—	Hon. T. Brand (4 up)	1
Lt.-Col. R. S. Follett	—	G. G. Rivière (8 and 7)	1
J. B. Gordon Duff	—	M. F. Buller (4 and 2)	1
—	—	Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart. (2 up)	1
Capt. R. I. V. Birkbeck	—	Capt. H. R. Price (3 and 1)	1
Maj. Hon. R. T. Fel-lows	retired	Major H. G. Parkyn	1
	<u>3</u>		<u>7</u>

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Ross	—	Swaine and Toynbee	1
Gore and Gordon Duff (1 up)	1	Burnett-Stuart and Brand	—
Newton and Turner Mitchell (1 up)	1	T. Brand and Rivière	—
Follett and Buller	—	Price and Parkyn (1 up)	1
Gull	—	Davis (7 and 6)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2		3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	5	Total	10

R.B.C.G.S. v. WAR OFFICE GOLFING SOCIETY.

Played at Ashford Mansion, Saturday, 1 November 1924.

R.B.C.G.S.

W.O.G.S.

Capt. C. G. B. Stevens (5 and 3)	1	Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham	—
R. V. Toynbee	—	Major J. T. Mitchell (2 and 1)	1
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (5 and 4)	1	Col. H. B. Fawcus	—
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart (3 and 2)	1	Col. W. R. Tarver	—
Major W. H. S. Alston (5 and 4)	1	Col. F. H. Stapleton	—
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (6 and 4)	1	Lt.-Col. R. Luker	—
G. G. Rivière (8 and 7)	1	Lt.-Col. C. W. Frizell	—
Major H. G. Parkyn (7 and 6)	1	O. S. Cleverly	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	7		1

Owing to heavy rain it was decided to abandon the foursomes.

R.B.C.G.S. v. CAVALRY CLUB G.S.

Played at Camberley Heath, Sunday, 16 November 1924.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.

CAVALRY CLUB.

Capt. J. A. Davison	$\frac{1}{2}$	Major Burnham	$\frac{1}{2}$
Major W. H. Swaine	—	C. B. Ormerod (3 and 2)	1
A. C. Gore (7 and 6)	1	Major T. E. Bayley	—
Major W. H. S. Alston (2 and 1)	1	Col. R. G. Ritson	—
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Burnett-Stuart	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. E. Palmer	$\frac{1}{2}$
Brig.-Gen. the Hon. R. Brand	—	D. Banbury (2 holes)	1
Capt. Sir R. C. Gull, Bart.	—	Capt. Blacker (4 and 3)	1
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	—	Col. D. Cameron (5 and 3)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	3		5

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Gore (2 and 1)	1	Burnham and Bailey	—
Swaine and Alston (3 and 2)	1	Ormerod and Ritson	—
Burnett-Stuart and Gull	—	Blacker and Cameron (4 and 3)	1
Brand and Fairfax Ross (1 up)	1	Banbury and Palmer	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	3		1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	6	Total	6

R.B.C.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT COMMAND G.S.

Played at Cove Common, 2 November 1924.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.

A. C. Gore (4 and 3)	1
R. V. Toynbee	$\frac{1}{2}$
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	—
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand	—
Capt. C. Norbury	—
Capt. C. B. A. Hoskyns	—
Major H. G. Parkyn	—
Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan	—
J. B. Gordon-Duff	—
Col. Morrison-Bell	—
	<hr/>
	$1\frac{1}{2}$

A.C.G.S.

Col. U. Graham	—
Col. G. W. Howard	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lieut. D. J. Norton (1 up)	1
Capt. P. E. D. Pank (4 and 2)	1
Major J. T. Simpson (2 up)	1
Major J. F. King (5 and 4)	1
Col. F. D. Logan (5 and 3)	1
Col. W. Riach (5 and 3)	1
Capt. C. J. Carruthers (5 and 3)	1
Col. R. J. Done (3 and 2)	1
	<hr/>
	$8\frac{1}{2}$

FOURSOMES.

Gore and Toynbee (3 up)	1	Graham and Howard	—
Burnett-Stuart and Brand	—	Norton and Pank (4 and 2)	1
Norbury and Hoskyns	—	Simson and King (6 and 4)	1
Parkyn and Gordon-Duff (4 and 2)	1	Done and Hallett	—
Lucan and Morrison-Bell	—	Carruthers and Logan (2 up)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2		3
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Total	$11\frac{1}{2}$

R.B.C.G.S. v. ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS GOLFING SOCIETY.

Played at Camberley Heath, Sunday, 7 December 1924.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.A.M.C.G.S.	
Capt. J. A. Davison	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. P. E. D. Pank	$\frac{1}{2}$
Major W. H. P. Swaine	—	Major J. T. Simson (4 and 3) . .	1
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (2 up) . .	1	Capt. J. Fotheringham	—
Capt. J. T. W. Reeve (4 and 3) .	1	Capt. R. S. Strachan	—
Lieut.-Col. C. M. Davies . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Major J. T. Mitchell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Major W. H. S. Alston	—	Col. H. B. Fawcus (2 and 1) . .	1
Col. W. E. Davies (3 and 2) . .	1	Lieut.-Col. S. Boylan Smith . .	—
G. G. Rivière (3 and 2) . . .	1	Col. W. Riach	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	5		3

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Swaine (2 and 1) .	1	Pank and Simson	—
Haig and Reeve (4 and 3) . . .	1	Fotheringham and Strachan . .	—
C. M. Davies and Alston	—	Mitchell and Fawcus (2 and 1) .	1
W. E. Davies and Rivière (6 and 4)	1	Smith and Riach	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	3		1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	8	Total	4

THE ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY MEETING.

THE annual Army Golf Meeting was held at Hoylake and commenced in very bad weather on 5 May.

In the scratch event A. C. Gore was the only representative of the Regiment to return a score.

The event was won by Lieut. C. B. Ormerod, R.A., with the scores of $82 + 76 = 158$.

Gore's returns were $86 + 79 = 165$.

In the Inter-Regimental Team Tournament the Regiment was represented by Gore, Davison, Curtis and Fairfax-Ross. The results were as follows :—

1st Round.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		COLDSTREAM GUARDS.	
Lieut. A. C. Gore	3	Capt. G. F. N. Palmer	—
Capt. J. A. Davison	4	Capt. R. V. Martyn	—
Lieut. P. S. Curtis	1	Capt. B. Malburn	—
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	9	Lieut. R. Myddelton	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	17		0
	<hr/>		<hr/>

2nd Round.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		R.A.M.C.	
Lieut. A. C. Gore . . .	6	Major J. R. Pinsent . . .	—
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	2	Capt. P. E. D. Pank . . .	—
Lieut. P. S. Curtis . . .	—	Capt. J. B. Fotheringham . .	3
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross . . .	1	Colonel J. S. Bostock . . .	—
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9		3	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

3rd Round.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.	
Lieut. A. C. Gore . . .	—	Capt. L. J. Fairchild . . .	—
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	6	Capt. H. B. Rose . . .	—
Lieut. P. S. Curtis . . .	—	Major C. A. Bartles . . .	1
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross . . .	—	Lieut.-Col. R. M. T. Gillson .	6
<hr/>		<hr/>	
6		7	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

BOXING.**1ST BATTALION.**

OUR first appearance in a Tournament at Peshawar was in March, when the District Boxing Championships were decided. Although we did not win more than one weight, our boxers fought very well indeed. A/Corporal Smith after several hard fights won the light-weight competition. His fighting throughout was an excellent exhibition of hard hitting and clean boxing. Rifleman Relf fought his way into the third round and was then beaten after a very hard, game fight. Rifleman James was beaten in the second round of the welter weights, a splendid fight in which it was very difficult to give a decision. A/Corporal Kent fought his way into the finals of the welter weights and in a really hard fight was beaten by Sergeant Lymm, of the Seaforth Highlanders. A/Corporals Smith, Benson and Coley went to Rawalpindi to represent the Battalion in the Command Tournament. Unfortunately A/Corporal Smith could not do the weight, and was unable to fight; this was a disappointment, as we had expected him to do very well. In the feather weights A/Corporal Benson won his first fight on a knock out, but a damaged hand prevented him from taking any further part in the tournament. A/Corporal Coley got into the semi-finals, but was knocked out in the second round of his fight. A chapter of accidents in the Murree Tournament spoiled our chance, both A/Corporal Benson and Rifleman Relf after fighting extremely well were forced to scratch owing to injuries. A/Corporal Coley won his first fight, but was beaten in the second by a bigger man. Rifleman Brazenall was beaten on points in his second fight. Rifleman James won two fights and was just beaten in his third. A/Corporal Kent fought his way into the semi-finals of the welter weights; after winning three fights he was beaten after a close, hard fight.

During the hot weather, Bandsman Smith, who was on leave at the time, entered himself for the Bantam Weight Championships at Mussoorie. This he won, and returned to the Battalion as Bantam Weight Champion of All India. A splendid performance on his part, of which the Battalion is very proud.

In July the Cherat Garrison Tournament took place. Our Detachment in the hills entered a team. Out of seventy-eight entries, thirty-six were from the Detachment; this was entirely due to the enthusiasm of Sergeant-Bugler Clements and Corporal Pegg, who trained the team, consisting of Riflemen and Band Boys. Out of the five weights we won no less than four, and in three of the weights, the runners up were also of our Detachment. Boy Wright won the best loser's prize and thoroughly deserved it. Bugler Webb was awarded a special prize for a very game performance; after losing a very gruelling fight early in the evening, he took up a challenge to a four-round contest, thrown out by Mitchell, of the Seaforth Highlanders. After a very good and plucky fight he lost on points. A/Corporal Spratt had to fight all the way to win the Bantam Weights and thoroughly deserved his success.

Results :—

Middle Weight—Winner : Kearney, Seaforth Highlanders.

Middle Weight—Runners up : Rifleman Hendy, The Rifle Brigade.

Welter Weight—Winner : A/Corporal Smith, The Rifle Brigade.

Welter Weight—Runner up : A/Corporal Sellar, The Rifle Brigade.

Light Weight—Winner : Rifleman Phillips, The Rifle Brigade.

Light Weight—Runner up : Kinnear, Seaforth Highlanders.

Bantam Weight—Winner : A/Corporal Spratt, The Rifle Brigade.

Bantam Weight—Runner up : Cameron, Seaforth Highlanders.

Feather Weight—Winner : Rifleman Cookson, The Rifle Brigade.

Feather Weight—Runner up : Bandsman Sedgewick, The Rifle Brigade.

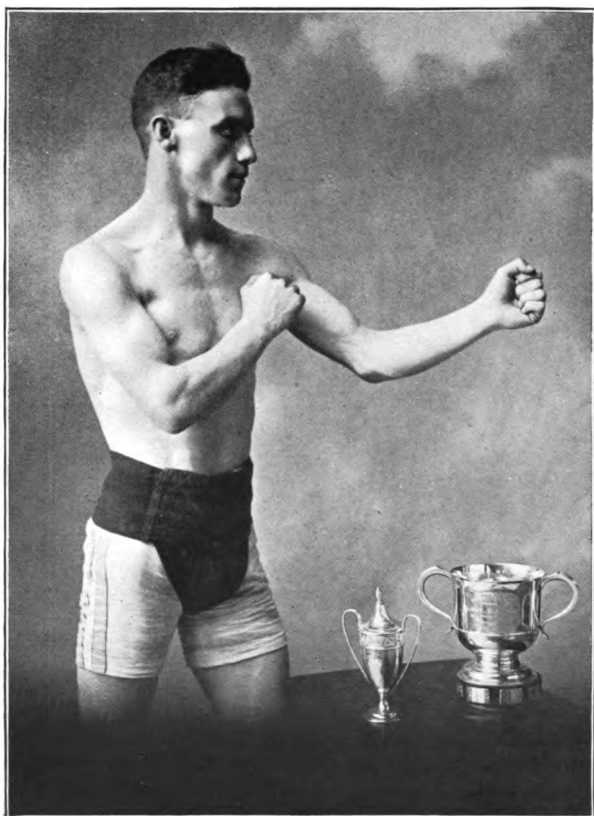
Boys—Winner : Fisher, Seaforth Highlanders.

Boys—Runner up : Boy Webb, The Rifle Brigade.

Best Loser—Boy Wright, The Rifle Brigade.

THE DEPOT.

It was found impossible to hold an inter-regimental competition as we had more squads than the 60th. Therefore it was decided to hold a combined show and to select a team to represent the Rifle Depot against the Hampshire Depot at a later date. The entries were quite good, there being thirty-seven, twenty-two from R.B. and fifteen from 60th. The competition was divided into four weights, three of which were won by R.B. recruits.



BANDSMAN SMITH—1st BATTALION.
Bantam Weight Champion
(Mussoorie) All India Boxing Tournament, 1924.

A contest was arranged between A/Corporal Smith, R.B., and Rifleman Hearsey, K.R.R.C. Both had boxed before. Smith knocked his man out in the second round.

A team of twenty were selected to fight twenty from the Hampshire Regiment Depot. As the number of recruits in both depots were almost equal this was considered the fairest way. The result was a win for the Rifle Depot by 47 points to 40.

When the strength of the three Depots were approximately equal, a triangular competition was arranged. A team from each unit to fight each other with a week's interval between unit fights. The results were R.B. beat Hampshire Regiment Depot by 47 points to 32.

Out of the twenty fights we only lost six. Against the 60th Rifles we won by 55 points to 34, thus winning the triangular competition. The final points being:—

Rifle Brigade	94
Hampshire Regiment Depot	78
K.R.R.C.	68

The fighting was excellent, and it is hard to mention one fight as outstanding from so many displays of real grit and determination to pull a point for their unit.

Colonel Salmon, King-Salter and Flight-Lieut. Hayes, R.A.F., acted as referees.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

1st BATTALION.

THE early part of the year was occupied with collecting and training a team for the District Assault-at-Arms, which was held on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of April.

We won four events, 220 yards, half mile and mile, while we were second and third in the 100 yards. The half mile and mile were both won by Lieut. Richardson and the 220 yards by Rifleman Dickenson. The relay team consisted of Lieut. Richardson, Sergeant Harrison, Sergeant Dalhousie and Rifleman Cotgrove.

The Seaforth Highlanders won both Tugs-of-War and thereby defeated us by 25 points to 19 in the Cup for the highest aggregate of points gained by one unit. This heavy-weight team was a veritable collection of giants and no one could compete with them, but we hope to wrest the cup from them this year.

The Battalion Cross Country Race took place on 18 October with the following results:—

	Company.	Points.
1st	" C "	540
2nd	" B "	943
3rd	" H.Q. "	1100
4th	" A "	1187
5th	" I "	1346

Individuals—1st Lieutenant Richardson, "B" Company.
 2nd Rifleman Waterman, "I" Company.
 3rd Rifleman Mariner, "B" Company.
 4th Rifleman Heard, "C" Company.
 5th Rifleman Greenfield, "C" Company.

Battalion Sports were held on the 20th and 21st of December and there was some quite good form shown. There was a close fight for the Shield between "A" and "B" Companies. The results were as follows :—

Event.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
100 Yards .	Rfn. Cotgrove "I."	Cpl. Norman "I."	Rfn. Horstead "A."
220 Yards .	Rfn. Cotgrove "I."	Rfn. Horstead "A."	Rfn. Dickenson "B."
440 Yards .	Lt. Richardson "B."	Rfn. Horstead "A."	Rfn. Wannell "I."
880 Yards .	Lt. Richardson "B."	Rfn. Godden "A."	Rfn. Wilding "A."
1 Mile . . .	Lt. Richardson "B."	Rfn. Godden "A."	Rfn. Wilding "A."
3 Miles . . .	Rfn. Wilding "A."	Rfn. Adams "C."	Rfn. Smith "A."
Hurdles . .	Rfn. Blunt "B."	Cpl. Norman "I."	2nd Lt. Egerton "B."
Long Jump .	Rfn. Horstead "A."	Rfn. Cotgrove "I."	Sergt. Murphy "C."
High Jump .	Rfn. Blunt "B."	Rfn. Walsh "B."	Sergt. Murphy "C."
Putting the Shot . . .	Rfn. Riley "A."	Rfn. Wilmott "A."	Rfn. Wilson "C."
Throwing the Cricket Ball	Rfn. Legg "C."	Rfn. Ings "I."	Rfn. Bick "H.Q."
Tug-of-War	1st "B" Company.	2nd "C" Company.	
Relay Race	1st "A" Company.	2nd "I" Company.	
Points for Shield—	"A" Company .	28 points.	
	"B" Company .	26 points.	
	"I" Company .	18 points.	
	"C" Company .	11 points.	
	"H.Q." Company .	1 point.	

HOCKEY.

2ND BATTALION.

HOCKEY has not taken an important part during this year, but steps are being taken for an improvement. The Boys did well, and after a series of victories reached the final of the Command Tournament, but were badly beaten by the Boys of the Hampshire Regiment by 9-0.

The Battalion reached the 4th Round of the Command Cup and were then beaten by the Queen's Regiment by 5-2.

In the 1924-25 season we beat the Tank Corps in the first round by 6-2.

H.Q.1 won the Inter-Company Hockey Competition.

THE DEPOT.

TAKEN as a whole the season was quite a successful one. Out of fourteen matches played, seven were won, six lost and one drawn.

We have experienced some difficulty in raising eleven players since being reduced in numbers. Even when we had a team, we frequently had to travel far afield for the game. However, in spite of difficulties, we managed to have many enjoyable games during the season.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE REGIMENT DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Compiled by MR. C. H. ENGLISH.

Total effective strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1924 1,713

Recruits joined	298
Joined from Desertion	10
Transfers from other Corps	9
From Territorial Army Permanent Staff	4
From Supernumerary Strength	8
From Army Reserve	2
Total Increase	331
Died	5
Discharged :—	
After 21 years	9
" 18 "	6
On completion of service	36
Invalids	25
Free by Indulgence	15
Not likely to become efficient	49
Services no longer required	8
Misconduct	22
Miscellaneous	28
	198
Deserters	16
To Army Reserve	151
Transfers to other Corps	14
To Territorial Army Permanent Staff	3
To Supernumerary Strength	11
Total Decrease	398
Net Decrease	67

Total effective strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1925 1,646

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January 1925.

Compiled by MR. C. H. ENGLISH.

Unit	Station	Officers	W.O.'s	S. Serpts. and Serpts.	Cpls.	Buglers	Riflemen	Total
1st	Peshawar	27	8	33	42	9	738	857
2nd	Aldershot	32	9	32	42	16	540	671
Depot	Winchester	8	5	9	13	3	147	185
		67	22	74	97	28	1,425	1,713

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL ARMY LIST, DECEMBER 1924.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depot :

Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Rolicca," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busacao," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa," 1846-7, 1851-2-3, "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee, 1873-4," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa, 1899-1902."

The Great War—21 Battalions.—"Le Cateau," "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," "Armentières, 1914," "Neuve Chapelle," "Ypres, 1915, '17," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Frezenberg," "Bellewaarde," "Aubers," "Hooge, 1915," "Somme, 1916, '18," "Albert, 1916," "Delville Wood," "Guilleumont," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Arras, 1917, '18," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917, '18," "Messines, 1917," "Ploeghem," "Langemarck, 1917," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917, '18," "St. Quentin," "Bosières," "Lys," "Hazebrouck," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "Macedonia, 1915-18."

Agents—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cox's & King's Branch.

Regimental Journal—"The Rifle Brigade Chronicle," 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Regular and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Green. Facings—Black.

1st Bn. (Rifle Brigade)	.. .. Peshawar.	5th Bn. (Q.O.B. Tower Hamlets Mil.)	.. Winchester.
2nd "	.. .. Aldershot.	6th "	.. (K.O. Tower Hamlets Mil.) .. Winchester.
Depot and Record Office		.. ..	Winchester.

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

The Winnipeg Rifles Winnipeg, Man.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Col. Gren. Gds. and R.A.S.C., Col-in-Chief H.L.I. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King.

29 May 80

Colonels Commandant.

Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry F. M., K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G., ret. pay (Res. of Off.)

Couper, Maj.-Gen. Sir Victor A., K.C.B.,
ret. pay (Res. of Off.) 2nd Bn. 17 June 21
Congreve, Gen. Sir Walter N., K.C.B.,
M.V.O., M.D.C., s. 1st Bn. 17 June 21

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot .. Salmon, Col. G. N., C.M.G., D.S.O. .. 27 Oct. 22

1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular).

Majors—contd.

Captains—contd.

Captains—contd.

Lt.-Colonels (2).

Buxton, J. L.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
(S.C.) (2) 3 June 23
1 Jan. 18
Powell, E. B.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. (1)
15 June 23

(1) Bernard, D. J. C. K.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.,
p.s.c., s. 22 Oct. 17
bt. col. 1 Jan. 23
Downes, O. C.,
D.S.O., M.C.
(S.C.) (2) 22 Oct. 17
(2) Moore-Gwyn, H. G.,
D.S.O., M.C.
(s.c.) s. 5 Aug. 14

(7) Campbell, H. F., t.
16 Mar. 15
bt. maj. 1 Jan. 19
(8) Alston, W. H. S.,
M.C., p.s.c., s.
30 Apr. 15
bt. maj. 3 June 19
Prideaux-Burne, D.
E., D.S.O. (1)
10 May 15
bt. maj. 3 June 16

Fairfax-Ross, T.,
M.C. (2) 11 Feb. 17
Douglas, A. S. G.,
O.B.E. (1) 16 Mar. 17
M.C. (2) 23 Mar. 17
Hubble, H., M.C.
(2) 31 July 17
Norcott, H. B. (1)
22 Aug. 17
Edwardes, E. (1)
9 Mar. 21
Bosville, T. J. B.,
M.C. (1) 24 Mar. 21
(13) Hill, F. T., s. 1 Apr. 21
Bridgeman, R. C.,
M.C. (2) Adj't.
1 Apr. 21

Majors (8).

Burnell-Nugent, F.,
H., D.S.O., O.B.E.
(1) 1 Sept. 15
bt. lt.-col. 3 June 16
Wilson, H. M., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. (2) 1 Sept. 15
1 Jan. 19
Follett, R. S., D.S.O.
p.s.c. (1) 1 Sept. 15
1 Jan. 19
bt. lt.-col. 3 June 19
Crosbie, J. P. G.,
D.S.O. (2) 18 May 16
bt. lt.-col. 3 June 19
Tod, A. A. (2) d.
18 May 16

Captains (14).
(3) Allwyn, The Lord,
D.S.O., M.C.,
p.s.c. [2] 5 Aug. 14
bt. maj. 3 June 18
(4) Eastwood, T. R.,
D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.,
s. 30 Dec. 14
bt. maj. 1 Jan. 18
(5) Collins, R. L. H., t.
27 Feb. 15
Bridgeman, R. O.
(2) 15 Feb. 17
27 Feb. 15
bt. maj. 3 June 19
(6) Reeve, J. T. W.,
D.S.O., s.c.s. 15 Mar. 15

(9) Williams, E. S. B.,
(s.c.) s. 15 June 15
(10) Stopford, M. G. N.,
M.C. (s.c.) s.c.s.
5 July 15
(11) Graham, O. B.,
D.S.O., t. 15 Sept. 15
Hodson, Sir Ed-
mond A., Bt.,
D.S.O. (1) 23 July 16
Baird, B. D., M.C.
(1) d. 1 Jan. 17
Hoskyns, C. B. A.
(2) 1 Jan. 17
(12) Massey-Beresford, T.,
H., M.C., s.
11 Feb. 17

(14) Davison, J. A.,
M.C., s. 14 May 21
Warren, C. P., M.C.
(1) 22 June 21
Cave, F. O., M.C.
(1) 28 Sept. 21
(15) Knollys, V. C., t.
11 Feb. 22
Fulford, F. E. A.
(1) 1 Nov. 18

<i>Subalterns</i> (34).		<i>Lieutenants—contd.</i>		<i>Lieutenants—contd.</i>		<i>5th Battalion (Militia).</i>	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		Turner, V. B. (1) <i>d.</i>		Brush, E. J. A. H.		<i>Hon. Colonel.</i>	
Harvey, N. R. (1)		20 Dec. 20		[2] 16 July 22		✕ Lytton, Gen. Rt.	
1 July 17		Shepherd-Cross, T.		(25) Buckley, E. G., <i>c.o.</i>		Hon. Sir Neville	
Guthrie, D. N. (2)		R. (1) 20 Dec. 20		Tothill, F. C. D.		G., G.C.B.,	
1 July 17		Poole, R. D. D. (1)		[2] 14 July 23		G.C.V.O., ret.	
(16) Renton, J. M. L.,		(21) Hunt, G. H., <i>s.</i>		Festing, F. W. [2]		pay [B] 11 Aug. 14	
<i>c.o.</i>		20 Dec. 20		23 Dec. 23		<i>Lt.-Colonel.</i>	
Coghill, H., <i>d.</i>		Brooksbank, W. E.		Treener-Michell, E.		✕ de la Chapelle, X. R.	
16 Feb. 18		C. (2) 20 Dec. 20		D. [2] 23 Dec. 23		A. (Hon. Capt. in	
Carlile, W. J.,		(22) Rogers, W. E., <i>c.o.</i>		Richardson, F. D.		Army) 30 Apr. 18	
<i>M.C., M.M.</i> (2) 4 July 18		Starkey, W. R. (1)		(1) 31 Aug. 24		<i>Majors.</i>	
(17) Fry, E. W. L., <i>t.</i>		22 Feb. 19		Verney, U. O. V.		✕ Blacker, F. St. J.,	
Brierley, H., <i>M.C.</i>		Rathbone, L. M.		(1) 31 Aug. 24		<i>D.S.O.</i> 30 Apr. 18	
(1) <i>Adj.</i> 25 Feb. 19		B. (2) 16 July 21		<i>2nd Lieutenants.</i>		<i>Captains.</i>	
Allan, A. W. (1)		Hopkinson, H. S.		Paley, A. G. V. [2]		✕ Parkyn, H. G.,	
121 June 19		P. (2) 16 July 21		1 Feb. 23		<i>O.B.E.</i> 1 Jan. 08	
Gordon-Duff, J. B.		Hamilton-Russell,		Tryon, R. G. L. [2]		<i>bt. maj.</i> 1 Jan. 19	
(2) 21 June 19		A. G. L. (2)		1 Feb. 23		✕ Lascelles, Hon. E. C.,	
Fyers, FitzR. H.		16 July 21		Congreve, A. C. J.		<i>D.S.O. M.C.</i>	
21 June 19		Rushbrooke, J. C.		[2] 30 Aug. 23		<i>bt. maj.</i> 29 Dec. 14	
Garnett, J. C. (1)		S. (1) 16 July 21		<i>Adjutants</i> (2).		✕ Campbell, G. V.,	
21 June 19		Troyte-Bullock, G.		Brierley, H., <i>M.C.</i> ,		<i>M.C.</i> 23 July 15	
(16) Blockley, N. R. (2)		V. (2) <i>s.</i> 16 July 21		H. (1) 8 July 22		<i>6th Battalion (Militia).</i>	
12 Sept. 19		King-Salter, E. J.		Bridgeman, R. C.,		<i>Lt.-Colonel.</i>	
Macgeorge, R. A.		C. (2) 17 Dec. 21		<i>M.C., capt.</i> (2)		✕ Bell, M. G. E., <i>O.B.E.</i>	
(1) 24 Oct. 19		17 Dec. 21		5 Apr. 24		(Capt. ret. pay)	
(19) Knowles, C., <i>c.s.</i>		(23) Lytton, Hon. N. A.		<i>Quarter-Masters</i> (3).		11 Nov. 17	
24 Oct. 19		S., <i>c.o.</i> 17 Dec. 21		Eastmead, L. E.		<i>Captains.</i>	
Cosby, E. A. S. (2)		McGaw, A. J. T.		K., <i>M.C., d.</i>		✕ Bowle-Evans, W. [2]	
24 Oct. 19		(2) 17 Dec. 21		28 May 10		20 Nov. 18	
Newton, J. G. (1)		Holroyd, C. I. P.		<i>maj.</i> 1 Apr. 20		1 Jan. 17	
[2] 21 Feb. 20		(2) 17 Dec. 21		Worthing, H. E.,		1 Jan. 17	
(20) Curtis, W. P. S., <i>s.</i>		Gore, A. C. (2)		<i>O.B.E., D.C.M.</i>		✕ Townshend, F. C.	
21 Feb. 20		17 Dec. 21		(2) 25 Sept. 12		1 Jan. 17	
des Graz, E. P. A.		Purdon, D. J. [2]		<i>maj.</i> 3 June 19		1 Jan. 17	
(2) 21 Feb. 20		16 July 22		Ayers, A. E., <i>O.B.E.</i>		1 Jan. 17	
Gwynne, D. B. H.		Hicks, K. B. (1)		(1) 9 Aug. 13		1 Jan. 17	
(1) 21 Feb. 20		16 July 22		<i>capt.</i> 1 July 16			
Taylor, J. A., <i>M.C.</i>		(24) Perceval-Maxwell,					
(1) 29 Feb. 20		E. N., <i>c.o.</i> 16 July 22					

REFERENCE KEY.

- MAJORS.
- (1) G.S.O. 1st Grade. 1st Division.
- (2) Staff Officer, King's African Rifles.
- CAPTAINS.
- (3) D.A.A.G. Southern Command.
- (4) G.S.O. 2nd Grade. War Office.
- (5) Adjutant 12th London Regt. (Rangers), T.A.
- (6) Student Staff College.
- (7) Adjutant 1st Bn. Monmouthshire Regt., T.A.
- (8) D.A.A.G. War Office.
- (9) Company Officer R.M.C.
- (10) Student Staff College.
- (11) Adjutant 5th City of London Regt. (London Rifle Brigade), T.A.
- (12) Assistant Military Secretary, Southern Command.
- (13) A.D.C., G.O.C., 4th Division.
- (14) Staff Captain War Office.
- (15) Adjutant, 3rd Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire Regt., T.A.
- LIEUTENANTS.
- (16) D.A.A.G. Iraq Levies Headquarters.
- (17) Adjutant, 17th London Regt. (Poplar and Stepney Rifles), T.A.
- (18) Serving with K.A.R.
- (19) Attached R. Corps of Signals.
- (20) A.D.C. Governor-General and C-in-C., Dominion of Canada.
- (21) A.D.C., G.O.C. 1st Division.
- (22) Serving with the K.A.R.
- (23) Serving with the K.A.R.
- (24) Serving with the K.A.R.
- (25) Regimental Officer Iraq Levies.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Class I.

Lt.-Colonels.

✕ Manningham-Butler, Sir Mervyn E., <i>Bt.</i>	3 Feb. 16
✕ Meade-Waldo, E. R., <i>D.S.O.</i>	4 Mar. 19
✕ Shawe, C., <i>C.B.E.</i>	24 June 19
✕ Mostyn-Owen, R. A., <i>D.S.O.</i>	8 Aug. 19
✕ Prioleau, B. U. H., <i>M.C.</i>	10 Aug. 19
✕ Breckon, J., <i>D.S.O.</i>	12 Dec. 19
✕ Boscawen, Hon. M.T., <i>D.S.O., M.C.</i>	18 Jan. 20
✕ Ovey, D., <i>D.S.O.</i>	21 Jan. 20
✕ Davies, C. M., <i>D.S.O.</i>	27 Feb. 20
✕ Pleydell-Railton, H. G. M., <i>D.S.O.</i>	11 June 20
✕ Richardson, H. S. C.	15 July 20
✕ Sutton-Nelthorpe, O., <i>D.S.O., M.C.</i>	22 Oct. 20
✕ Kewley, E. R., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>M.C. (s.c.)</i>	22 Feb. 21
✕ Liddell, G. W., <i>D.S.O.</i>	9 Mar. 21
✕ Morgan-Grenville-Gavin, Hon. T. G. B., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	15 Mar. 21
✕ Sturgis, H. B.	24 Mar. 21
✕ Sloggett, A. J. H., <i>D.S.O.</i>	5 May 21
✕ Verney, R., <i>C.I.E.</i>	18 June 21
✕ Riley, H. L., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	19 June 21
✕ Prescott-Westcar, W. V. L., <i>D.S.O.</i>	25 Sept. 21
✕ McGrigor, Sir C. C., <i>Bt.</i> , <i>O.B.E.</i>	6 Sept. 22

Majors.

✕ Weld-Forrester, Hon. A. C. (S.C.)	1 Sept. 15
✕ Baring, T. E., <i>O.B.E.</i>	1 Sept. 15
✕ Lane, G. E. W.	8 Jan. 16
✕ Walpole, B. S. H.	4 Jan. 17
✕ Tennyson, Hon. L. H.	19 July 18
✕ Donaldson, E. P.	13 May 19
✕ Mansel, R. C.	25 May 19
✕ Kennedy-Cochran-Pat- rick, W. J. C., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	9 July 17
✕ Cavendish, A. L. C.	24 Jan. 20
✕ Murray, S. W., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>D.C.M.</i>	29 Jan. 20
✕ Alexander, M., <i>M.C.</i> (s.c.)	14 Apr. 21
✕ Clichester-Constable, R. C. J., <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>p.s.c.</i> (Capt. R. Tank Corps T.A.)	23 Aug. 2
✕ Hardy, H. H., <i>M.B.E.</i>	15 Oct. 21

Captains.

✕ Earle, G. F.	5 July 15
✕ Dunlop, G. R.	25 Oct. 15
✕ Tatton, T. A., <i>M.C.</i>	2 Mar. 16
✕ Sherston, G. W., <i>M.C.</i> (s.c.)	11 Feb. 17
✕ Temperley, C. E., <i>O.B.E.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	31 July 17
✕ Turing, R. A. H.	31 July 17
✕ Naumann, J. H.	31 July 17
✕ Holmes & Court, R. W. H.	18 June 19
✕ Layton, H. F., <i>M.C.</i>	3 Aug. 19
✕ Abbey, J. R.	8 Aug. 19
✕ Palk, R.	7 Dec. 19
✕ Gage, W.	1 Jan. 20

✕ Boyle, C. N. P., <i>M.C.</i>	19 Jan. 20
✕ Kibbey, F. V., <i>M.C.</i>	24 June 20
✕ Billyard-Leake, C. B., <i>M.C.</i>	15 Jan. 21
✕ Cairnes, D. S.	22 Jan. 21
✕ Berkeley, R. C., <i>M.C.</i>	13 Apr. 21
✕ Riddett, A. C., <i>D.C.M.</i>	21 Apr. 21
✕ West, J. M. (Capt. <i>O.T.C.</i>)	25 Aug. 21

Lieutenants.

✕ Welsford, R. A. H.	9 May 17
✕ Evans-Freke, Hon. R.	1 July 17
✕ Read, J. A.	27 Sept. 17
✕ O'Brien, Hon. D. E. F.	7 Oct. 17
✕ MacGeorge, J. B.	7 Oct. 17
✕ Brooker, F. J.	14 June 18
✕ Bonnick, T. G., <i>M.M.</i>	15 July 18
✕ Jackson, W. J.	15 July 18
✕ Pincock, L., <i>M.M.</i>	24 Sept. 18
✕ Lund, J. E.	1 Nov. 18
✕ King Harman, L. M.	1 Nov. 18
✕ Curtis, E. L.	27 Dec. 18
✕ Lowden, P.	28 May 19
✕ Bell, V. J.	21 June 19
✕ Plunket, The Lord	24 Oct. 19
✕ Savill, J. A.	26 Dec. 19
✕ Douglas, D. S. W.	21 Feb. 20
✕ Hearn, W. H., <i>M.C.</i> , <i>M.M.</i>	28 Dec. 20
✕ Abercrombie, H. M.	9 Mar. 21
✕ Hollowell, F.	21 Apr. 21
✕ McAllister, A.	1 July 21
✕ Brand, Hon. T. H.	17 Dec. 21
✕ Cox, W. F. H.	25 Oct. 22
✕ Modlen, C. L.	28 Nov. 23

2nd Lieutenants.

✕ Peacocke, M. H.	20 Dec. 18
✕ Leggett, H. E.	17 Jan. 22

Class II.

Lt.-Colonels.

Patton-Bethune, D. E.	10 Nov. 14
✕ Henniker, The Lord	30 Dec. 14
✕ Liverpool, Rt. Hon. The Earl of, <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>G.B.E.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i> , <i>t.a.</i>	28 Oct. 15
✕ Darell, H. F., <i>D.S.O.</i>	25 Nov. 17
✕ Ross, H. D., <i>O.B.E.</i>	1 Jan. 18
✕ Long, S. C., <i>p.s.c.</i> [i]	21 Aug. 18
✕ Thresher, J. H., <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i>	30 Apr. 19
✕ Cox, P. G. A., <i>D.S.O.</i>	19 Oct. 19
✕ Labouchere, F. A., <i>TD</i>	4 Jan. 20
✕ Byrne, G. B., <i>O.B.E.</i>	13 Apr. 20
✕ Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. N. C., <i>D.S.O.</i>	23 Nov. 21

Majors.

✕ Stephens, G. E. B.	23 Nov. 14
✕ Harman, A. R., <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>D.S.O. (Col. Terr. Army)</i>	1 Sept. 15
✕ Johnstone, H.	21 June 19
✕ Edwards, B. M. M., <i>M.C. (Maj. R.A., T.A.)</i>	20 Jan. 21

Captains.

✕ Malone, J. R. M. H.	1 Oct. 04
✕ Trafford, S. W. J.	20 Sept. 13
✕ Marshall, F. H. J., <i>O.B.E.</i>	16 May 16
✕ Austin, A. E., <i>O.B.E.</i>	27 June 16
✕ Harrison, F.	1 Jan. 17

✕ Halloran, W. (Or.-Mr. & Capt. 18 Lond. R.)*	1 Jan. 17
✕ Huyshe-Eliot, G. H.	11 Feb. 17
✕ Parkman, T.	31 July 17
✕ Pumfrey, R.	14 Oct. 17
✕ Taylor, W. J.	3 Nov. 18
✕ Ries, H. N.	14 Sept. 19
✕ Monks, F.	24 Dec. 19
✕ Collins, W. L. D.	22 Feb. 20
✕ Fowler, W.	11 Mar. 20
✕ Chillman, C.	27 May 20
✕ Wheeler, V. J., <i>M.C.</i>	14 July 20
✕ Saunders, A. E., <i>D.C.M.*</i>	22 Sept. 20
✕ Shaw, W. J., <i>M.C.</i>	14 Oct. 20
✕ Anderson, G. H. G., <i>D.S.O., M.C.</i>	23 Nov. 20
✕ Dadson, R. T., <i>O.B.E.</i>	3 Dec. 20
✕ Barnes, F.	12 Mar. 21
✕ Hopkins, K. H.	29 July 21
✕ Phillips, J. E. T., <i>M.C., f.o.</i>	8 Nov. 21

Lieutenants.

✕ Robson, G. A., <i>M.C.</i>	30 Aug. 16
✕ Buller, M. F.	7 Nov. 16
✕ Allison, T.	11 Feb. 17
✕ Roberts, J.	11 Feb. 17
✕ Filcher, D. H.	11 Feb. 17
✕ Bishopp, D. W.	27 Mar. 17
✕ Cox, T.	1 July 17
✕ Wilkins, H., <i>D.C.M.</i>	9 Aug. 17
✕ Barker, C. W.	22 Sept. 17
✕ Widdis, G. R.	22 Sept. 17
✕ Birch, A. W. F. C., <i>M.C.</i>	7 Oct. 17
✕ Davis, J. H. T.	27 Nov. 17
✕ Priddon, G.	28 Dec. 17
✕ Cohen, H. W.	10 Jan. 18
✕ Hobbs, L.	30 Jan. 18
✕ Wright, F. W.	20 Feb. 18
✕ Barker, H. A.	27 Apr. 18
✕ Love, A. B.	14 June 18
✕ Harvey, F. S.	19 June 18
✕ Waudby, A., <i>D.C.M.</i>	15 Aug. 18
✕ Bridgman, W.	24 Sept. 18
✕ Foot, J. C. C.	27 Sept. 18
✕ Churcher, H. J.	2 Oct. 18
✕ Harris, W. H., <i>M.C.</i>	27 Dec. 18
✕ Baker, G. W.	27 Dec. 18
✕ Pickering, E. F. S., <i>M.B.E.</i>	23 May 19
✕ Ball, T. F.	28 May 19
✕ Smith, H. C.	30 July 19
✕ Johnstone, C. A.	10 Aug. 19
✕ Dease, E. J.	12 Oct. 19
✕ Jackson, J. A. S.	24 Oct. 19
✕ Kersley, F. J.	8 Mar. 20
✕ Leckie, T. B.	5 Feb. 21

2nd Lieutenants.

✕ Bosanquet, N. E. T.	14 Oct. 05
✕ Whiteman, C. F., <i>M.C.</i> , <i>M.M.</i>	3 Dec. 17
✕ Atterton, F.	12 Jan. 18
✕ Martin, J. W.	27 Feb. 18
✕ Lizieri, S.	12 Apr. 18
✕ Gladstone, M. E.	24 Apr. 18
✕ Noble, C. A.	30 Apr. 18
✕ Willis, A. H.	25 June 18
✕ Webster, A. F. L.	5 Nov. 19
✕ Skinner, W. M. B.	20 Dec. 19
✕ Johnstone, R.	7 Jan. 20
✕ Thompson, B. S.	18 May 20
✕ Bloore, F. W.	2 June 20
✕ Roper, W. J.	9 Mar. 22

OFFICERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE REGIMENT AND WHERE STILL EMPLOYED, DECEMBER 1924.

General *Sir* W. N. Congreve, *V.C.*, *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, *A.D.C.*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta and its Dependencies.

Major-General *Sir* J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, War Office.

Major-General *Sir* R. B. Stephens, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *p.s.c.* G.O.C. 4th Division.

Colonel W. E. Davies, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, A.A.G. Southern Command.

Colonel J. Harington, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles.

Colonel S. E. Hollond, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Colonel Commandant 8th Infantry Brigade.

Colonel A. T. Paley, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Brigade Commander 143rd (Warwickshire) Infantry Brigade.

Brevet-Colonel W. W. Pitt-Taylor, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Brigade Commander 17th Indian Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. W. Seymour, *p.s.c.*, *G.S.O.*, 1st Grade, H.Q. Northern Command.

Colonel R. E. Solly-Flood, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Brigade Commander 132nd (Middlesex and Sussex) Infantry Brigade.

Colonel J. A. W. Spencer, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *G.S.O.*, 1st Grade, War Office.

Colonel the *Hon.* M. A. Wingfield, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *G.S.O.*, 1st Grade, War Office.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Duff, Recruiting Staff, Whitehall.

Major J. H. Alldridge, *M.C.*, *D.C.M.*, Retired Recruiting Officer, Oxford.

OFFICERS WHO LEFT THE REGIMENT DURING 1924.

Major W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar, *D.S.O.*, retired.

Major H. L. Riley, *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, retired.

Captain F. H. J. Marshall, *O.B.E.*, retired.

Captain E. J. Wilbraham, *M.C.*, retired.

Captain A. H. Curtis, *M.C.*, *D.C.M.*, retired.

Lieutenant the Lord Plunket, retired.

2nd Lieutenant D. Dawnay, transferred to 10th Royal Hussars.

Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Retired	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
							7

NOMINAL ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS SERVING ON 1 JANUARY 1925.

1ST BATTALION.	2ND BATTALION.
6905136 R.S.M. W. Cooper	6905417 R.S.M. A. Sandy, <i>M.C.</i> ,
6837414 Band-Master E. Bethell	D.C.M.
6905179 R.Q.M.S. A. Banyard	6905004 Band-Master. S. Young
6905166 C.S.M. A. Lovell	6905159 R.Q.M.S. C. Watkins
6905170 C.S.M. T. Smy	6905255 Q.M.S. (<i>O.R.S.</i>) W. Aston
6905171 C.S.M. P. Woollard	6905115 C.S.M. P. Wood, <i>M.M.</i>
*6905317 C.S.M. H. Joyce, <i>M.M.</i>	6905144 C.S.M. S. Ings
6905211 C.S.M. J. Riddell	6905495 C.S.M. E. Partridge
	6905448 C.S.M. E. Champin
	6905942 C.S.M. (<i>I.M.</i>) W. Whittle

DEPOT.

6905242 R.S.M. W. Apsey, *D.C.M.*

6905349 R.Q.M.S. A. Reed.

6905158 Q.M.S. (*O.R.S.*) G. Holdstock.

6905226 C.S.M. J. Miller.

6905222 C.S.M. R. Conoran.

* En route for 2nd Battalion.

RECORD OF SERVICE, 1924.

1st BATTALION.

1 January.—Proclamation Parade.

5 January.—Captain H. B. Norcott took charge of the Boxing Club from 2nd Lieutenant F. D. Richardson.

23 January.—The Battalion was inspected by General Sir W. Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., General Officer Commanding Northern Command.

30 January.—Battalion Musketry Average, 111·74. Marks-men, 148. 1st Class, 451; 2nd Class, 137; 3rd Class, 38.

31 January.—Lieutenant N. R. Harvey attached to Northern Command Headquarters.

1 February.—H.Q. Company beat "B" Company Final Battalion Cricket.

2 February.—Battalion inspected by Colonel Commandant H. C. Potter, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade.

7 February.—Farewell Supper to one hundred and twenty-eight men going home, left Peshawar at 8.30 a.m. the following day.

11 February.—Lieutenant R. A. Macgeorge returned from leave U.K.

14 February.—The Battalion marched out to Camp at Dag, 18 Officers, 724 other Ranks.

14–28 February.—Training in Hill Warfare in Dag Camp. Last two days very wet.

27 February.—The Battalion Polo Team won the Infantry Polo Tournament at Delhi, defeating the 60th Rifles by 3–2.

28 February.—Khud Race won by Rifleman Gull, "C" Company.

29 February.—Battalion marched to Taru Camp, when it halted for the night. Very wet.

4 March.—Junior Non-Commissioned Officers class started.

5 March.—Signallers' report received—marked "excellent in all subjects."

7 March.—Proprietors of "Scissors" cigarettes presented a musketry cup.

18 March.—Prize of £10 presented by Colonel A. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O., for best shots in annual course was won by Rifleman Dearne "A" Company. Sergeant Boustead and Sergeant Reed, "H" Company, tied.

24 March.—Battalion left Barracks at 6 a.m. for three days

Brigade Manœuvres. Marched seventeen miles in packs and bivouacked for the night. Some rain.

25 March.—Left Camp at 7 a.m. and returned at 4 p.m. A succession of thunder-storms during night.

26 March.—Returned Peshawar 2 p.m.

8 April.—Best Platoon Shield won by No. 1 Platoon.

Second No. 2 Platoon.

Third No. 4 Platoon.

Fourth No. 3 Platoon.

12 April.—“Scissors” Cup won by No. 10 Platoon.

15 April.—Lieutenants Allan, Gwynne, and Garnett left on eight months' leave. Captain Cave left on eight months' leave—1st two months' shooting in Central Provinces. Captain Douglas and Lieutenant Hicks left on two months' leave.

20 April.—Easter Sunday. All officers spent the day supervising loading of Afghan Ammunition and Arms.

21 April.—Easter Monday. Two hundred men spent the day loading Ammunition and Arms for Afghan Government.

1 May.—1st Hill Party marched to Cherat, leaving at midnight, 30th/31st (“I” Company, Band, half of Signallers and Sick).

4 May.—“C” Company (142) completed classification. Score 109.02.

10 May.—Married families left for Cherat by lorries.

3 June.—King's Birthday Parade.

12 June.—Rifle Meeting.

16 June.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., proceeded on leave. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E., assumed command.

18 July.—First Hill Party returned. Second Hill Party left at midnight 16th/17th.

27 July.—Guard Mounting Competition, won by Machine Gun Platoon. No. 14 Platoon Second, No. 12 Third.

3 August.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., reassumed command of Battalion.

25 August.—Regimental Birthday. “PUGGLED” Sports.

15 September.—1st portion of Hill Party returned (90 Other Ranks).

25 September.—Remainder of Hill Party returned (130 Other Ranks).

6 October.—Battalion Kennel Club formed—Lieutenant A. W. Allan president.

22 October.—Annual Bugling Competition, Company Bugling won by “B” Company. Individual, 1st, A/Corporal Hewitt, “I” Company; 2nd, A/Corporal Harries, “C” Company; 3rd, Rifleman Locke, “C” Company.

28 September.—Inspection of Battalion by Lieut.-General Sir R. Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., etc., Quartermaster-General in India.

- 5 November.—The Battalion marched to Warsak Camp.
6-18 November.—Company Training (Hill Warfare).
19-28 November.—Battalion Training.
29 November.—Battalion returned to Peshawar.
19 November.—Results of Signallers Classification received—
Figure of Merit, 99.8. Lieutenant H. Brierley, M.C., left for
England.
29 November.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O.,
assumed the duties of Second-in-Command.
30 November.—The Battalion took over Government House
Guard, also a detachment of forty at "K" Supply Depot.
25 December—Christmas Day.—prize for best decorated room
won by "C" Company at Fort; 2nd, "H.Q." Company. Foot-
ball match—Officers v. Sergeants—won by Officers.

2ND BATTALION.

12 SEPTEMBER 1923.—31 DECEMBER 1924.

1923.

12 September.—The following remarks by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief were published :—

"The Commanding Officer is instructed by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief to say how pleased he was with the appearance of the Battalion here to-day (Aldershot, 11 September 1923). The handling of arms and marching were excellent and all ranks were exceptionally steady on parade."

The Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., formed the same opinion of the Battalion as that expressed by the Colonel-in-Chief.

14 September.—A draft consisting of 37 recruits posted to the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

1 October.—2nd-Lieutenant A. C. J. Congreve joined the Battalion on first appointment.

Captain T. H. Massy-Beresford, M.C., appointed Assistant Military Secretary, Southern Command.

12 October.—Annual inspection of the Battalion by the Brigade Commander, 5th Infantry Brigade. The following is an extract from the Brigade Commander's report :—

"The whole tone of the Battalion and the interest in their work is what it should be. I am confident that after a year's training they will be above the average, and that they are now in all respects fitted for war."

13 October.—Remainder of Battalion commenced Annual Musketry.

29 October.—One Company Quartermaster-Sergeant embarked

per H.T. "City of Marseilles" for India on posting to 1st Battalion.

5 November.—A draft of one Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 1 Corporal and 41 Riflemen embarked per H.T. "Hecuba" for India on posting to 1st Battalion.

7 November.—Inspection of Battalion by General Officer Commanding 2nd Division. The following is an extract from the Divisional Commander's report:—

"An excellent parade. Men clean, smart and well set up. Moved well and handled their arms well. Evidently great attention is paid to the appearance of all ranks, and much credit is due to the Battalion for the results achieved."

The following are the remarks of the Brigade Commander on the above report:—

"The Colonel Commandant congratulates the 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade on the excellent report from the Divisional Commander."

26 November.—Two Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 13 Riflemen posted to the Rifle Depot for a tour of duty.

27 November.—Two Sergeants, 1 A/Sergeant, 3 Corporals and 9 Riflemen joined Battalion on conclusion of tour of duty at Depot.

2 December.—Captain F. T. Hill appointed A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding 4th Division, Colchester.

14 December.—Inspection of Battalion Training Cadre by Commandant, Small Arms School, Hythe.

15 December.—The following are the results of Annual Musketry, 1923, of Companies that fired in Aldershot:—

Table "L." II. Average score	162.11
Table "R." IV. Average score	112.2
Machine Gun Course.	266.3

23 December.—2nd-Lieutenants F. W. Festing and E. D. Treneer-Michell promoted Lieutenants. ("London Gazette.")

1924.

7 January.—Two N.C.O.'s completed Long Course at the Small Arms School, Hythe; 2 received "Distinguished" Certificates.

Two Riflemen, late 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade, awarded General Service Medal with clasp, "Iraq."

17 January.—Twenty-four N.C.O.'s and Riflemen arrived from the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade, in S.S. "Braemar Castle."

10 February.—The Army Rifle Association reported that the Battalion has won the Hopton Cup, The Queen Victoria Cup and the 18th Hussars Cup for 1923; also that they had been second in the Machine Gun Cup and third in the Company Shield. The congratulations of the Colonel Commandant 5th Infantry Brigade were received on this occasion.

12 February.—Brevet Major H. L. Riley, D.S.O., O.B.E., passed the practical examination for promotion to Major; Lieutenants

D. N. Guthrie, W. J. Carlile, M.C., M.M., E. P. A. des Graz, and E. N. Perceval-Maxwell passed the practical examination for promotion to Captain.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., on vacating the appointment of Company Commander, Royal Military College, joined the Battalion and assumed duty as Second-in-Command vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., who was posted to command "A" Company vice Brevet Major R. O. Bridgeman.

Headquarter Wing completed annual Lewis Gun Course.

21 February.—Battalion Institutes and Messing Committees formed.

25 February.—Two Boys on strength from Rifle Depot.

29 February.—Captain A. H. Curtis, M.C., D.C.M., obtained a special certificate at the Gas Course at Porton.

A.C.I.'s 129 and 130 of 1924 received, authorizing as follows :—

Wearing of Black Belts for Walking-out. Wearing of full dress chevrons and badges of rank in Service Dress uniform.

1 March.—Captain and Brevet Major Hon. R. T. Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., joined from General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, War Office, and assumed command of "C" Company.

3 March.—Twenty-four recruits joined from the Rifle Depot.

5 March.—2nd-Lieutenant D. Dawnay joined on first appointment from the Royal Military College and posted to "C" Company.

6 March.—Lieutenant J. G. Newton joined from attached Rifle Depot and posted to "C" Company.

8 March.—One hundred and twenty N.C.O.'s and Riflemen joined ex H.T. "Marglen" from 1st Battalion for discharge, transfer to Army Reserve, and posting to Home Establishment.

14 March.—Captain C. B. A. Hoskyns appointed Brigade Machine Gun Officer, 5th Infantry Brigade.

17 March.—Machine Gun Platoon fired Course. Average 223.4.

19 March.—Twenty Signallers classified.

20 March.—One N.C.O. and 2 Riflemen from 1st Battalion for discharge.

22 March.—Lieutenant F. C. D. Tothill and 3 other ranks qualified at the School of Hygiene.

25 March.—Twenty-three recruits joined from the Rifle Depot.

26 March.—Keppel Cup presented to No. 13 Platoon by Lady Albemarle.

29 March.—Battalion, 21 Officers and 336 other ranks, under Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., attended 5th Infantry Brigade Ceremonial Parade under Colonel Commandant G. Q. St. G. Grogan, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.

1 April.—Lieutenant The Lord Plunket resigns his Commission.

Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter posted to the Battalion on the abolition of the Assistant-Adjutancy at the Depot, The Rifle Brigade.

5 April.—Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C., appointed Adjutant vice Captain T. Fairfax-Ross, M.C., who is posted to the Battalion. ("London Gazette," dated 4 April 1924.)

14 April.—The Battalion inspected in Barracks by Lieutenant-General Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Aldershot Command.

17 April.—Parties of the 5th Battalion (London Rifle Brigade) and 12th Battalion (The Rangers) London Regiment, Territorial Army, attached to the Battalion during Eastertide till the 21st.

24 April.—The Machine Gun Platoon under Captain C. B. A. Hoskyns, strength 3 Officers and 48 others, proceeded to Nether-avon for training and Field Practices.

27 April.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir Peter Strickland, K.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., 2nd Division, who presented medals to W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen and also presented the following Army Rifle Association Trophies to the Battalion :—

The Queen Victoria Trophy.

The Hopton Cup.

The 18th Hussars Cup.

1 May.—Black waist-belts were taken into wear for walking-out purposes.

3 May.—Nine Bandsmen proceeded to Hounslow Heath to join the Massed Band for the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

5 May.—The Machine Gun Platoon returned from Nether-avon.

9 May.—Captain T. Fairfax-Ross, M.C., and one Sergeant qualified in Rifle and Light Gun at the Small Arms School. Lieutenant A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell qualified in Rifle.

24 May.—The Battalion less casualties completed the annual Rifle Course on Ash Ranges. Average 132.34.

31 May.—Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Captain and Adjutant R. C. Bridgeman, M.C.; R.S.M. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M., and Colour-Sergeant Leach represented the Battalion at the unveiling of The Rifle Brigade Roll of Honour in Winchester Cathedral by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., etc., Colonel-in-Chief.

2 June.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., and 23 other Officers attended His Majesty's Levee at St. James' Palace.

3 June.—The Battalion took part in a Ceremonial Parade in honour of the Birthday of His Majesty the King.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to appoint Major

and Quartermaster H. E. Worthing, D.C.M., to be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Nine Bandsmen rejoined from the Massed Band at Wembley.

4 June.—The Battalion completed the annual Lewis Gun Course. Average 160.98.

8 June.—The Band played during luncheon at the Royal Pavilion.

10 June.—Captain and Brevet Major H. L. Riley, D.S.O., O.B.E., promoted Major to date 7 April 1924. ("London Gazette.")

The Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., took part in a Review by His Majesty the King, of the troops in the Aldershot Command, and was led in the march past by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., etc., Colonel-in-Chief, and by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant.

11 June.—The Battalion, less Details left in Barracks, strength 28 Officers and 454 W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, marched to Camp at Old Dean Common, Camberley, for Battalion Training.

20 June.—The Battalion inspected in the field by Colonel Commandant G. W. St. G. Grogan, V.C., etc., Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

21 June.—The Battalion returned to Barracks.

23 June.—Lieutenant E. N. Percival-Maxwell and 57 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to Bisley for temporary duty.

Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis sailed for Canada on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General.

27 June.—Captain H. Hubble, M.C., posted to The Rifle Depot in relief of Captain H. G. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C.

28 June.—The following letter was received from the Colonel Commandant, 5th Infantry Brigade :—

"The Brigade Commander wishes to congratulate the 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, on the high averages obtained in classification this year with the Rifle and Lewis Gun. He realizes that it is due to hard work, exceptional keenness and co-operation of all ranks in the Battalion."

(Sd.) P. NEAME, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Brigade Major, 5th Infantry Brigade.

21 July.—A draft of 26 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

Captain A. H. Curtis, M.C., D.C.M., placed on retired pay on account of age. ("London Gazette," 22 July 1924.)

26 July.—Party returned from temporary duty at Bisley.

29 July.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., 5 Officers, 18 W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to Tidworth Park Camp for instructional duties at the O.T.C. Camp, and returned on 6 August.

5 August.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., appointed Chief Umpire, 2nd Division, for Manœuvres.

9 August.—Conclusion of Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting. The Battalion won the Aldershot Command Challenge Cup, the Revolver Challenge Cup and the Head-quarter Wing Challenge Cup; the Battalion tied with the 1st Battalion The Beds. and Herts. Regiment for the Aggregate Challenge Cup.

20 August.—2nd-Lieutenant D. Dawnay transferred to the 10th Royal Hussars. ("London Gazette," 19 August 1924.)

23 August.—A draft of 31 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

25 August.—Regimental Birthday and Battalion Sports. Athletic Shield won by Head-quarters "A" Team.

3 September.—The Battalion inspected by Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., etc., Colonel-in-Chief. The Battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was on parade.

5 September.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., attached to the Battalion.

10 September.—The Battalion, strength 27 Officers and 518 others marched to Camp at Frensham for 2nd Divisional Training with the 5th Infantry Brigade.

19 September.—The Battalion returned to Aldershot from Divisional Training.

23 September.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., returned to duty on completion of duty as Chief Umpire, 2nd Division.

"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Winnipeg Rifles being allied to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). (Army Order No. 296 of 1924.)"

29 September.—A draft of 15 recruits arrived from The Rifle Depot.

30 September.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., and Lieutenant J. G. Newton, embarked at Southampton under orders for the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade.

1 October.—Major H. L. Riley, D.S.O., O.B.E., retires on retired pay, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reserve of Officers. ("London Gazette," 30 September 1924.)

Lieutenant E. A. S. Cosby proceeded to London for a course in Russian at King's College.

8 October.—Lieutenant G. V. Troyte-Bullock appointed extra A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Aldershot Command, on Regimental rates of pay as from 23 November 1923. (W.O. Letter P/30599/1. M.S.I., dated 30 September 1924.)

10 October.—A Guard of Honour, strength 3 Officers, 4 Sergeants and 100 other ranks under Brevet Major R. O. Bridgeman, together

with the Band and Buglers, was furnished on the occasion of the unveiling of the Memorial to the 8th Division by Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Davies at Aldershot.

22 October.—The Battalion was inspected in Barracks and on parade by Colonel Commandant G. W. St. G. Grogan, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant E. N. Perceval-Maxwell seconded for employment under the Colonial Office, 17 October 1924. ("London Gazette," 17 October 1924.)

1 November.—"C" Company adjudged Best Shooting Company for the Weapon Training Year ended 31 October 1924.

12 November.—A draft of 25 recruits arrived from The Rifle Depot.

11 December.—No. 10 or Lieutenant A. C. Gore's Platoon was adjudged the best shooting platoon for the Weapon Training Year 1923-24.

Averages :—Rifle, 139.2. Light Gun, 186.7. Combined :—159.83.

12 December.—Captain and Brevet-Major The Lord Ailwyn, D.S.O., M.C., seconded 1 December 1924 for employment on the Staff as D.A.A.G. Southern Command.

Lieutenant N. R. Blockley seconded 13 November 1924 for employment under the Colonial Office. (With the King's African Rifles.) ("London Gazette," 12 December 1924.)

22 December.—The following report was made by the G.O.C.-in-C., Aldershot Command, on the Annual Weapon Training Return of the Battalion :—

"Excellent results."

"This is a very good shooting Battalion."

(Sd.) PHILIP W. CHETWODE, Lieutenant-General.

The Battalion was placed among units in the 2nd Division as follows :—

Rifle :—1st. Average 132.47.

Light Gun :—2nd. Average 163.32.

Machine Gun :—4th. Average 218.

31 December.—The following ruling regarding Officers' Dress abroad was received from the Colonel-in-Chief, through the Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion :—

"I decide that a green patch, with 'R.B.' embroidered in black, should be worn on the left side with the Khaki Helmet. Should the White Helmet ever be worn, the pagri should be white, and the same distinctive green patch with 'R.B.' embroidered in black worn on the left side of the pagri."

"I think that with the White Helmet, the silver badge of the Regiment (the same as on the Black Forage Cap) should be worn in the centre of the pagri."

Extract from reports by superior Officers on the Regimental Weapon Training Return 1924/5 :—

“The Battalion has attained a highly satisfactory standard in the rifle. The shooting of the Lewis Gun, however, is still capable of improvement, and it is hoped that equal attention will be given in the present year as is now given to the Rifle.”

(Sd.) G. GROGAN, Colonel Commandant, 5th Inf. Bde.

“The standard reached by this Battalion both in Rifle and Lewis Gun is most satisfactory, a specially gratifying feature being the comparatively few third-class shots.”

(Sd.) E. P. STRICKLAND, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division.

Extracts from the remarks of Superior Officers on the Annual Inspection Report :—

“There is a strong feeling of Esprit de Corps throughout all ranks. The Battalion is smart and alert on parade, is well manoeuvred quickly in the field, and is in all respects a first-class unit, fit in every way to take the field on service.”

(Sd.) G. GROGAN, Colonel Commandant.

“The Battalion has reached a high standard of training. . . . The spirit of the Battalion is excellent in every way. It is in all respects fitted for war.”

(Sd.) E. P. STRICKLAND, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division.

“I concur. An excellent Battalion. Well commanded and trained, and in all respects fit for war.”

(Sd.) PHILIP W. CHETWODE, Lieutenant-General,
G.O.C.-in-C., Aldershot Command.

Remarks by the Colonel Commandant to the Commanding Officer :—

“I congratulate you and the whole Battalion on the excellent reports ; it is most satisfactory.”

Remarks by the Colonel-in-Chief :—

“I congratulate you and all ranks on the very successful result of your hard work.”

2nd BATTALION TROPHIES, 1924.

Privates' Challenge Cup	Command Championship Cup	Rank and File Challenge Cup
W.O.'s and Sergeants' Championship Cup	Hopton Cup	18th Hussars' Cup
		Aldershot District Challenge Cup
Revolver Cup	Queen Victoria Trophy	H.Q. Wing Challenge Cup

The 5th Infantry Brigade Sergeants' Cup is not included as it had not been won when the photograph was taken.

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2nd BATTALION.



TROPHIES, 1924.

WEAPON TRAINING, 1924-25.

1ST BATTALION.

RIFLE.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Numbers exercised	..	..	..	..	809
Marksmen	..	..	..	..	94
1st Class Shots	..	..	..	..	544
2nd Class Shots	..	..	..	..	147
3rd Class Shots	..	..	..	..	24
Average	..	..	..	..	109.7

Order of Merit of Companies.

Company.	Nos. exercised.	Marks- men.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Average.
H.Q. Company (Lieut. N. R. Harvey)	135	32	86	17	—	117.8
"B" Company (Capt. Sir E. A. Hodson, Bt., D.S.O.)	181	20	134	24	3	112.0
"A" Company (Capt. A. S. G. Douglas, O.B.E.)	165	20	105	35	5	108.8
"C" Company (Capt. R. Edwardes)	169	14	121	27	7	108.5
"I" Company (Maj. D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O.)	159	8	98	44	9	103.0

Best Shooting Company.

H.Q. (or Lieut. N. R. Harvey's) Company.

Best Shooting Platoon.

No.	Platoon (Machine Gun)	..	..	..	..	Average.
No. 20	Platoon (Machine Gun)	..	..	..	..	120.2

Best Shot of Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

C.S.M. P. Woollard :	"A" Company	..	..	..	..	Score.
C.S.M. P. Woollard :	"A" Company	157

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen.

A/Cpl. Prince :	H.Q. Company	171
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Battalion Shot.

A/Cpl. Prince :	H.Q. Company	171
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Best Shots of Companies.

"A" Company : Rifleman Gambadella	162
"B" Company : Rifleman Palmer	157
"C" Company : Rifleman Davies	..	..	..	155
"I" Company : C.S.M. Lovell	..	..	..	149
"H.Q." Company : Rifleman Eva	..	..	..	149

LEWIS GUN.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Numbers exercised	..	..	..	..	142
1st Class Shots	..	..	..	..	76
2nd Class Shots	..	..	..	..	40
Unqualified	..	..	..	..	26
Average	..	..	..	..	89.7

Order of Merit of Companies.

Company.	Nos. exercised.	1st.	2nd.	Unquali- fied.	Average.
"I" Company (Maj. D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O.)	.. 35	28	6	1	102.6
"B" Company (Capt. Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart., D.S.O.)	.. 34	24	6	4	97.7
"C" Company (Capt. R. Edwardes)	.. .. 36	14	15	7	83.8
"A" Company (Capt. T. J. B. Bosville, M.C.)	.. .. 37	10	13	14	76.1

Best Lewis Gun Shooting Company.

"I" (or Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune's) Company.

Best Lewis Gun Shooting Platoon.

No. 5 (or Lieut. F. D. Richardson's) Platoon	..	..	Average.
			105.0

Best Lewis Gun Shot in Battalion.

A/Cpl. Fisher, "I" Company	..	..	..	..	Score.
					132

Best Lewis Gun Shots of Companies.

"A" Company : A/Cpl. Sims	..	..	..	..	113
"B" Company : A/Cpl. Spratt	..	..	..	..	131
"C" Company : A/Cpl. Merritt	..	..	..	..	118
"I" Company : A/Cpl. Fisher	..	..	..	..	132

MACHINE GUN.

Figure of Merit Machine Gun Platoon.

Numbers exercised	47
Marksmen	17
1st Class Shots	18
Qualified	12
Unqualified	Nil
Average	279.8

Best Shooting Gun Detachment.

	Average.
No. 3 (Corporal Wright's)	311

Best Shot of Machine Gun Platoon.

	Score.
Rifleman Ward	442

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1924.

18th Hussars Cup	2nd Place.
Royal Irish Cup Battalion Team	6th "
Company Shield "B" Company	7th "
Company Shield "H.Q." Company	13th "
Hopton Cup: No. 3 Platoon	19th "

2ND BATTALION.

The Musketry Year 1923-24 has been the first complete Musketry Year which the Battalion has spent under Peace Conditions since the War.

It has been an extremely interesting year, and as the results have been not unattended by success, it was thought that space might be found for an account of our doings on the range. For various reasons it is by no means easy to ensure success at Alder-shot. The almost uninterrupted succession of various forms of training, the very keen competition for range accommodation, and the fact that firing at 500 yards is only advisable in the afternoon on Ash ranges are all difficulties to be overcome and remembered for another year.

BISLEY.—Considering that this was the first year that the Battalion has sent a proper team to the A.R.A. Meeting at Bisley, we achieved a certain amount of success.

Of the team which represented the Battalion, King-Salter was in splendid form, and C.Q.M.S. Warren and Rifleman Shuttleworth fired very well. All three were in the first fifty of the Army Championship, King-Salter being fourth; both he and Rifleman Shuttleworth were selected to shoot for the King's Medal. C.Q.M.S. Warren failed to be selected by about one place.

In this event King-Salter was seventh. Rifleman Smith, a young soldier who was in the team, did more than keep his form and fired particularly well in the Britannia Trophy.

In the two big team events open to the Army at home, we were second in the Small Arms Cup and third in the Britannia Trophy. This last event we very nearly won, as we were leading up to the last practice.

King-Salter was also third in the Watkin Cup, third in the Revolver and of course in the Eight. des Graz was ninth man for the Revolver Eight.

A summary of the Bisley results are shown below :—

1ST STAGE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Roupeil Cup.

	Place.	Score.
Class A { C.Q.M.S. Warren	30th	82
{ Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	38th	80
Class B : Rifleman Shuttleworth	21st	78
Class C : Rifleman Smith	27th	72
Non-Championship Class : C.S.M. (I.M.) Vaisey	4th	80

Roberts Cup.

Class A : Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	16th	86
Class A : C.Q.M.S. Warren	38th	75
Class B : Rifleman Shuttleworth	5th	80

2ND STAGE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Watkin Cup.

Class A : Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	3rd	147
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Result of Army Championship.

Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	4th	313
Rifleman Shuttleworth	46th	274
C.Q.M.S. Warren	50th	269
In Class B Army Championship, Rifleman Shuttleworth was 4th.		

Worcestershire Cup (Lewis Gun).

Class B : Corporal Reeves	}	10th	253
Rifleman Shuttleworth			

Small Arms Cup (Lewis Gun and Rifle).

Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	} Rifle.	2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade :
C.Q.M.S. Warren		
Corporal Ball		
Rifleman Smith		
Sergeant Giles	} Lewis Gun.	(The West Yorkshire Regt. won with 304.)
Act.-Sergeant Hurst		
Corporal Reeves		
Rifleman Shuttleworth		

Britannia Trophy (Rifle).

In this event only the first fifteen teams to qualify in the Army Championship may compete. The Battalion Team qualified 5th.

Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter
 Lieut. W. J. Carlile, M.C., M.M.
 C.Q.M.S. Warren
 Sergeant Sibley
 Rifleman Shuttleworth
 Rifleman Smith

IN THE N.R.A. MEETING AT BISLEY.

Queen Mary Competition.

Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	59th
Rifleman Shuttleworth	62nd

Wantage Cup.

C.Q.M.S. Warren	30th
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Daily Telegraph.

C.Q.M.S. Warren	Prize List.
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Southern Railway.

Rifleman Shuttleworth	25th
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Daily Graphic.

C.Q.M.S. Warren	Prize List.
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All the above were in the £1 Prize List.

In the Canada Shield a Battalion Team of :—

Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter
 Lieutenant W. J. Carlile, M.C., M.M.
 C.Q.M.S. Warren
 Sergeant Sibley
 Rifleman Shuttleworth

fired very well and were placed tenth, being beaten by such teams as the Small Arms School and various Naval Teams. However, they were not beaten by any other Infantry Battalion.

The Battalion entered teams for the Cheylesmore, Hamilton-Leigh and Roberts Cups, but were beaten early in these events.

In the Bargrave Deane (Revolver) :—

Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter
 Lieutenant E. P. A. des Graz
 Sergeant (now C.S.M. (I.M.)) Whittle

were defeated by a narrow margin by the ultimate winners.

EVELYN-WOOD COMPETITION.

The Evelyn-Wood marching and shooting competition took place about the end of June. In the Brigade elimination we had

three teams, Headquarter Wing, "D" and "C" Companies, all in the first four. Headquarter Wing under Rathbone put up a splendid show.

The finals were rather disappointing, as we hoped that one of the three Companies would do well, but we did not get a team in the first six. It was a very bad day, with a high variable wind and a lot of rain.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING.

We started practising for the Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting towards the end of July. We were doing Brigade Training at the time, so it usually meant sandwiching in the range between night operations.

Two of the events had to be eliminated by Brigades. In these, the Imperial Tobacco Cup and Berdoe-Wilkinson Cup, we had, out of four teams, three and two respectively.

The meeting started on 6th August and continued until the 9th. The weather was very good. The result was most exciting, as the state of affairs when the last morning of the meeting commenced was as follows :—

The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment had scored forty points.

We had scored thirty-five points and there was one match to be fired (the Headquarter Wing Match). There was a possible chance of gaining five points and making ourselves forty, but our rivals had only to get a fifth place, obtain one point and so win the Cup. Our team, under Rathbone, which consisted of a mixed force from Headquarter Wing, such as Sergeant Cook, Transport, signallers, etc., did an excellent shoot and won the match by fifty points from the next Regiment.

This gave us our five points, making our grand total towards the Championship forty. The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment were not in the first five, so they were also forty and we tied for the Championship. We each keep the Cup for six months.

We won : 7 Cups.

Gained :—9 first places.

3 second places.

3 third places.

Not counting the daily sweepstakes, the Battalion won £58 15s.

Rifleman White did extraordinarily well to win the Cup open to all the Private Soldiers in the Command. Sergeant Sibley was third in the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Individual Cup. des Graz won the Telescopic Rifle Competition, Brooksbank and C.Q.M.S. Warren being third and fifth.

Sergeant Hardman was fourth in the Individual Revolver Competition.

des Graz trained the Revolver Team which beat The Royal Tank Corps. This was a great achievement, as only those armed

with revolvers may be included in the team. We could only use our Lewis Gunners, and the Royal Tank Corps had many more men to choose from.

In the Aldershot Command Challenge Cup, which is fired for by teams of two officers, four W.O.'s and sergeants and twelve rank and file, we won the Cup, also the Sergeants Cup and the Rank and File Cup, the Officers being 6th.

In the Imperial Tobacco Cup No. 10 Platoon put up a very good shoot indeed in a Lewis Gun and Rifle Competition. They knocked their targets down in two minutes forty-five seconds, which until then was easily a record until the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards did it in two minutes thirty-one seconds.

The Machine Gun Platoon only just missed winning the Smith Dorrien Cup; they tied with the Welsh Guards, but lost on the tie.

In September the 5th Infantry Brigade Sergeants' Challenge Cup was fired. Teams were of thirty-two warrant officers and sergeants from each Battalion. Both Rifle and Lewis Gun had to be fired. We won the Cup by two hundred and forty-five points, the Gloucestershire Regiment being second.

A.R.A. NON-CENTRAL MATCHES.

In the A.R.A. non-central matches, we have entered for the following Cups :—

<i>Queen Victoria.</i>	<i>18th Hussars.</i>
<i>Royal Irish.</i>	<i>Duke of Connaught's.</i>
<i>The King George.</i>	<i>Hopton.</i>
<i>Company Shield.</i>	<i>Young Soldiers.</i>
	<i>Machine Gun.</i>

The results are not yet out, but we shall not expect to repeat our successes of last year.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting was held early in June. It was the first organized Battalion Rifle Meeting which it has been possible to hold since the War. The Competitions were largely framed to afford practice for other competitions.

The experience gained in organizing the Meeting will be very valuable when next year's meeting is held.

CLASSIFICATION.

The Battalion classified in May, and the main results are given below :—

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Rifle	132.47
Light automatic	162.32
Marksmen	195 out of 454 or 42.9 per cent.
1st Class Lewis Gunners ..	86 „ 212 „ 40.5 „

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ORDER OF MERIT OF COMPANIES.

			Combined.
" C "	(Major The Lord Ailwyn, D.S.O., M.C.)	151·17
" B "	(Major O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C.)	148·98
" D "	(Major R. O. Bridgeman)	.. ..	144·86
" A "	(Lieut.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O.)	.. ..	139·14

BEST SHOOTING PLATOON.

No. 10 (Lieut. A. C. Gore's)	Rifle	.. ..	139·2
	Lewis Gun	.. ..	186·7
	Combined	.. ..	159·8

Figure of Merit Machine Gun Platoon.
223·4.

Best Shot, Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

			Rifle and Lewis Gun.
Act.-Sergeant G. Hurst :	" B " Company	430

Best Shot Corporals and Riflemen.

Act.-Corporal H. Thomas :	" B " Company	379
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Best Shot of Companies.

" A " Company :	Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis	372
	Rifleman A. Whitfield	361
" B " Company :	Act.-Sergeant G. Hurst	.. ..	430
" C " Company :	Sergeant A. Ross-Gower	.. ..	402
" D " Company :	Lieutenant E. A. S. Cosby	.. ..	371
	Rifleman J. Bishop	.. ..	354
H.Q. Wing :	Rifleman W. Manders	.. ..	174 (Rifle only).

THE DEPOT.

ANNUAL COURSES.

At the Depot both staff and recruits fire Table A. The highest possible score in Part 3, Table A, is 125, and classification is as follows :—

	90 or over	.. ..	Good.
(For staff)	70	.. ..	Fair.
(For recruits)	60	.. ..	Fair.

An A.R.A. Medal is given to each recruit who scores 100 or over.

DEPOT STAFF.

Average .. 94·81.

Good Shots.	Fair Shots.	Unqualified.
55	18	1

Highest Scores.

Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants	R. S. M. Apsey, D.C.M.	..	116
Corporals and L/Corporals	Cpl. F. Meech	}	.. 106
	A/Cpl. J. Francis		
Riflemen	Rfn. F. Homewood	..	108

RECRUITS.

Squad.	Average.		Highest Score.		Winners of A.R.A. Medals.
Sept. 1923	77.28	Rfn.	Coates, G.	101	Rfn. Coates, G.
Oct. 1923	81.25	„	Newton, H.	105	„ Newton, H.
					„ Jervis, L.
Jan. 1924	71.25	„	Hare, E.	107	„ Hare, E.
					„ Cooper, L.
Feb.	73.73	„	Cardozo, R.	93	—
Mar. 1	76.5	„	Seal, R.	93	—
Mar. 2	70.95	„	Raynham, J.	94	—
April	85.47	„	Baggarley, B.	105	„ Baggarley, B.
May	85.54	„	Gibson, L.	111	„ Gibson, L.
					„ Simms, G.
					„ Bailey, J.
					„ Moth, L.
July	93.73	„	Browning, C.	107	„ Browning, C.
					„ Sweet, E.
					„ Allmacker, O.
					„ Edridge, R.
					„ Graves, C.
					„ Wallsgrove, J.
					„ Kelland, H.

DEPOT RIFLE MEETINGS.

Miniature Range.

During the winter months, competitions took place on three nights every week for both recruits and staff. These competitions were very well attended, and many good scores were made.

OPEN RANGE.

A recruits' rifle meeting, open to recruits of both depots, was held late in the summer. It was very successful, and it is hoped that two or three similar meetings will be held in the coming summer.

The individual deliberate and rapid shoots were both won by Rfn. C. Moore, of the March 2 Squad, The Rifle Brigade.

The Inter-Squad Knock-out Team Tile Competition caused considerable excitement. The March 1 Squad of the K.R.R.C. won their first rounds with ease, so that it was generally expected that they would carry off the event. However, our February Squad, who were up against them in the final round, made a great effort and succeeded in defeating them.

RIFLE DEPOT SHOOTING CLUB.

The Rifle Depot Shooting Club had a full programme during the summer months. Practice for the Bisley Meeting began in April and continued throughout May and June. The number of recruits made it impossible to send many representatives, and we also missed R.S.M. Jagger, K.R.R.C., who gained many prizes for us last year. C.Q.M.S. West and Sergeant Sibley, R.B., were other absentees and hard to replace.

Previous to the A.R.A. Meeting, we competed against the college and other teams, which gave valuable practice. Results were as under :—

			Points.
3 June 1924, at Chilcomb,	1st	Winchester College	.. 456
	2nd	The Rifle Depot	.. 446
	3rd	Oxford University	.. 407
5 June 1924, at Chilcomb,	1st	H.M.S. Excellent	.. 461
	2nd	The Rifle Depot	.. 444
	3rd	Winchester College	.. 439
26 June 1924, Bisley,	1st	The Rifle Depot	.. 459
	2nd	Eton College	.. 408

Non-Central Matches.

Both the K.R.R.C. and ourselves entered a team for the Prince of Wales' match, but the results are not yet known.

Central Matches.

We both entered a team for the Worcester Cup, but though the guns fired without stoppages or trouble, neither succeeded in getting in the first three. "The Greenjackets," as usual, competed for the Methuen Cup. We had a wider choice in picking the team than last year, as both Regiments had teams at Bisley; and we were fortunate in having Colonel Saunders-Knox-Gore again.

Many N.R.A. competitions were entered for, but too often that extra point was required to get into the prize-list. The bulls had been made smaller, but scores as high as last year were still necessary. The presence of many Dominion and Colonial teams this year probably partly accounts for this.

Salisbury Area Weapon Training Meeting.

This meeting took place in August. The Rifle Depot was not well represented at it as regards numbers, owing to the pressure of work. The three representatives were successful in all the events in which they entered.

Detailed results of the A.R.A. and N.R.A. meetings are given herewith :—

A.R.A. MEETING.

In the Army Championship.

1st Stage.

The Roupell Cup.	Class A	18th Sgt. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	83
	„ B	10th Rfn. Ashforth, R.B. ..	81
	„ B	13th Rfn. Homewood, R.B.	80
The Roberts Cup.	Class B	13th Rfn. Ashforth, R.B. ..	77

2nd Stage.

The Watkin Cup.	39th Sgt. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	120
	57th R.S.M. Apsey, R.B. ..	109
	117th Rfn. Ashforth, R.B. ..	105

Revolver Thirty Cup.

15th R.S.M. Apsey, R.B.	205
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Methuen Cup.

7th The Greenjackets (19 teams competed)	..	1,161
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N.R.A. MEETING.

St. George's Vase.

117th Rfn. Ashforth, R.B.	70
165th R.S.M. Apsey, R.B.	70

H.M. King's Medal.

41st Sgt. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	141
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H.M. King's Prize.

(2nd Stage.)

178th R.S.M. Apsey, R.B.	87
232nd Rfn. Ashforth, R.B.	85

Queen Mary's Prize.

111th Rfn. Homewood, R.B.	136
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The Kinnaird.

60th L/Cpl. Davenport, K.R.R.C.	33
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The Southern.

38th Sgt. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	32
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The B.S.A.

32nd L/Cpl. Davenport, K.R.R.C.	31
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Hamilton-Leigh Cup.

18th The Rifle Depot.	
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THE SECOND BATTALION, 1877-1889.

By BRIG.-GENERAL G. COCKBURN, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Starting from Portsmouth in H.M.S. "Assistance," after a voyage of twelve days, two of which were spent at Lisbon, I arrived at Gibraltar to join the 2nd Battalion, which was then (February, 1877) quartered in the South Barracks. The first person to accost me was Robert Maude, who was going home to England that day, but this fact did not prevent his taking me under his wing and handing me over to old Stanley, the Quartermaster. This good old soldier took me to the Orderly Room to hand in my name. If I remember rightly it was a hunting day, so there were not many officers about. Then some one told Stanley that "Amos" wanted to see me. Who this person might be I hadn't the foggiest notion, but eventually I was marched to the quarters of Captain Aylmer Somerset, whose nickname was "Amos," and with the aid of Hogben, his servant, I was duly placed in front of a green-baize-covered table behind which sat the redoubtable Amos, pen in hand, for all the world like a C.O. about to interview a prisoner. Stanley was interrogated on various points as to my room, servant, etc., and then I was permitted to retire feeling very much inclined to laugh.

Next I was taken to the Officers' Mess, where I found an old Eton friend, who greeted me with the remark, "We don't wear chin straps," much to my discomfort, as I fondly hoped that at all events my

dress was correct ; but I soon found that only the mounted officers wore chin straps to the round forage cap of those days, and that for the most part the remainder wore the cap most unbecomingly fixed on the centre of the head and rather squashed down.

I soon settled down, but found that between the seniors and juniors a great gulf was fixed, and one night at dinner when we boys at the lower end of the table were laughing a good deal at the somewhat eccentric remarks of one of our number a voice from the exalted end was heard to say, " Stop that noise ! There is an element of young Sandhurst come into the Mess which I do not at all approve of." However, all that sort of thing very soon died out, and the advent of some younger Captains altered things greatly.

There was plenty of work to be done in the way of guards, for in those days one Captain and four Subalterns and one hundred and seventy N.C.O.'s and men mounted guard every day. There were five Infantry Battalions on the Rock and each Battalion took the duties for a day, and on the sixth day the guards were divided between the whole five and then began the Battalion guards again. I once did three guards, three Orderly Officer's duty and a District Court Martial in one week. This was when the racing was on in Spain (Seville, etc.) and a good many were on leave.

The Calpe Hounds, under the Mastership of Colonel Glyn, hunted two days a week, and great fun we had with them. The riding was peculiar, and it took the novice some time to get used to galloping down rough hills, such as the Alcadezar Crag, but this was an absolute necessity if one wanted to be anywhere near hounds at all.

There was excellent shooting near Gib. at Casa Vieja and Tapatanilla, where there was a big laguna. Duck and snipe were to be had in great numbers and great bustard and geese were also obtained. There was an occasion when one sportsman sent in a mule load of duck and snipe to the Mess, which duly arrived and were much appreciated. The sportsman was much annoyed afterwards to find that the cost of the mule had been charged to him, the very economical Mess President, at the time, thinking this an excellent opportunity of getting duck and snipe for nothing.

Between the first and second rivers also snipe were to be found, and a very pleasant day could be spent, riding to the first *venta* (inn) on the first river, there leaving one's horse and crossing the ferry on foot and shooting about the small lagunas and marshes close by.

Picnics in the cork woods and such-like expeditions helped to pass the time in the summer when nothing else was going on.

Sir John Hay, H.M.'s Minister at Tangier, undertook an expedition to Fez to interview the Sultan of Morocco. Lawless was invited to go with the expedition as photographer, but was unable to get a picture of the Sultan, who was too timid to stand in front of the camera, though he insisted on his Vizier being photographed. Lawless also had made a phonograph, and had played a trick with it on "Hadji Cadour," a guide at Tangier, who used to come over to Gib. and sell us curiosities. On one occasion he went to Lawless' room to collect some dollars when the phonograph, which had been specially prepared, growled out in sepulchral tones, "Hadji Cadour, come here, I want you." Away went Hadji, and he could never afterwards be persuaded to come into Barracks if Lawless

was there. When the expedition to Fez was about to start Hadji came over to Gib. specially to implore Lawless not to take the "Devil in a box," as he said the Moors would "kill him for sure" if he did. The "Devil" was not taken.

The other four Regiments when I joined were the 4th, 23rd, 69th and 102nd, with a lot of R.A. and some R.E.

The racquet court was a great resort, and many an hour was spent there; it was close to the South Barracks, so was very handy for us.

Rosia Bay also was an ideal bathing place, and a great many assembled there in the evening after racquets, etc.

Cricket was played on a very indifferent wicket on the North Front. We all played one another. A rather curious thing happened to us when playing the 102nd Regiment. The first match we tied and the second we also tied, and in the third we tied in the first innings, but we just managed to get ahead and win on the second innings.

Regiments used to change Barracks once a year. The Battalion occupying the Town Range Barracks had a detachment at "Catalan Bay," a fishing village on the east side of the Rock. I had the extreme felicity of spending three months there in command of thirty-two men.

Old 2nd Battalion officers and men will recollect how for some years the mainstay of our cricket team were Rifleman Hallett and Pioneer Hooper. The latter, with his flowing beard, could bowl all day and was quite likely to make 100 runs. Hallett was always a safe bat and good field, and they both played the game with the best of spirit. There was another Rifleman

named Foster who was a good wicket-keeper and generally went in first with Hallett.

We were very keen about Musketry at Gib., and had the distinction of having "the best shot in the Army" in the person of Master Cook Armstrong, who was also in possession of the D.S.M. He made 207 out of a possible 240, and when shooting at 700 yards, having put on six or seven consecutive bullseyes and finding the man shooting alternately with him was missing, he left his rifle, got up and coached the other man till he got him "on" and then returned to his own shooting and put the remaining shots in the bull, thereby making a possible. The course then was ten rounds at each distance: at 200 yards (standing) and 300 yards (kneeling), third class target; 500 yards and 600 yards (lying down), second class target; 700 yards and 800 yards, first class target. It was a great performance. Sergeant Armstrong was afterwards hall porter at the New Club, Brighton.

Third Class shots were rather roughly handled by those who had more skill with the rifle, and there is a story of "H" Company worth recording.

Cooper, a very clever little man, was a very bad shot, and on one occasion after the completion of the course he, being a Third Class shot, knew he had to be ducked in the fire tank in the middle of the North Front Huts. He remained in the vicinity of the tank, knowing that escape was impossible. The rest of the Company were waiting for one "Wing," who was Corporal of the butt fatiguemen and so was late coming in—Wing being generally the best shot in the Company and the leader in all these entertainments. When he arrived Cooper in a sad voice asked, "I suppose I'm for it, Charley?" "Yes," replied Wing.

"Then get it over quickly," said Cooper. So in he went. "Any more?" asked Cooper. "Yes," said Wing, and in he went again, and yet a third time was he hurled into the particularly sandy and yellow water of the tank. After this Cooper was busily unbuttoning his tunic. "Is that all?" enquired he in a very sad voice. "Yes," was the reply. "Then," said Cooper, stripping off the garment, "here's your tunic, Charley." And throwing the saturated tunic at Wing he made off and was not seen again for three days.

Except for guards the soldiering was not of a very arduous nature. We used to have in winter Field days once a week; on the North Front, in summer, Battalion early parades twice a week, mostly "steady drill" on the New Mole parade ground (now the docks).

One morning *after* parade the officer who had been in command sent word to a very junior subaltern, who had not long joined and who had been the recipient of some chaff owing to his employing a barber to shave his very slender beard: "Colonel ——'s compliments, and will Mr. —— send the barber across when he has done with him." The answer was: "Please tell Colonel —— that I shaved *before* parade."

The racing at this time is well described in Meysey-Thompson's book, so it is hardly necessary for me to touch on this subject.

We tried polo, but it was not a very great success. The difficulty then was to get ponies.

The Regiments had from time to time been changed, and during the period the 2nd Battalion remained on the Rock, some had gone and their places were taken by the 42nd, 71st, 79th and 93rd. The 42nd were only there a very short time.

In December, 1880, the Battalion embarked in the

old troopship "Himalaya" to bring us to England to be quartered at Woolwich. We started and got round Ushant when H.M. Troopship "Tamar" made a signal to us to close for communication, and then directed us to turn round and proceed to Cork. It was in the troublous times in Ireland. We arrived in Queenstown Harbour in a snow-storm and it snowed for some days afterwards.

The state of the south of Ireland at this time could hardly be called "peaceable." At the Imperial Hotel, Cork, where some of us stayed for some days, mattresses were put over the windows when the lights were lit, and constant patrolling of the town took place. A great many Riflemen were out on "protection duty" in the county.

Nevertheless, we managed to get along. Hunting continued, under difficulties it is true, but still hunt we did, and in less than a month there were thirty-seven horses in the Battalion. Amongst the purchases made in horseflesh Jenkins bought a grey pony named "Jenny," from Timothy Desmond, car proprietor, opposite the Imperial Hotel. She was a real good one, and I think won a prize or two in the show ring and died at the age of thirty-five—and game to the last. Drummond had a groom named O'Sullivan, who wore a moustache and imperial and was swarthy. On one occasion when boxing his horse, which was somewhat unruly, one of the crowd was heard to remark, "And how would he be goin' into the box at all with an Italian like that to help him?"—good old Italian name *O'Sullivan*.

There had, of course, been many changes amongst the officers. Captain Peacocke joined us at Cork and very soon, in conjunction with the late Sir Henry

Scobell, became Master of the Duhallow Hounds. Many a good run was had with these hounds and the "United Hunt" and the South Union, a curious pack of nearly white hounds—some of the hounds had coloured ribbons round their necks to distinguish them—under the Mastership of Mr. Knowles, a wonderful old sportsman.

We gave a famous ball at Cork. The morning of the day of the dance a paragraph appeared in the local paper to say that the officers of the Rifle Brigade regretted that owing to the sudden death of one of their officers the ball would not take place. This hoax, the author of which was never discovered, cost a good deal in telegrams contradicting the report, and some of the would-be guests were absent in consequence, as the telegrams did not reach them in time.

The people round Cork were most hospitable and kind, and many a pleasant day was spent in paying visits to the various houses in the county. Fishing and shooting also played a large part in our sports.

In March, 1883, we left for the Curragh, and arrived at the Racecourse Siding in bitter weather. Our friends of the 71st H.L.I., who had been at Gib. with us, were most kind in getting rooms ready. The Curragh huts of those days did not lend themselves to protection against cold.

But though cold, the climate of the Curragh was most healthy. We had a very merry time there, hunting when we could with the Kildare Hounds and occasionally the Meath, and Punchestown Races afforded us scope for entertaining our friends, particularly when we were offered the Viceregal room in the Grand Stand for our luncheon; and a certain senior officer who was Mess President, on receipt of the

intelligence that this room was placed at our disposal, said "Arrah! Drummond, you will take ten days leave to England and buy every damned thing you can find." It is needless to add that Drummond carefully carried out his instructions, and in consequence we had a gorgeous luncheon. At the top of the inside staircase leading on to the stand sat a charming personality, the wife of one of the stewards of the Punchestown Races, keeping as it were "sentry-go" over our portion of the stand, and at the lower entrance was Sergeant White, afterwards Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion and of the Rifle Depot.

I remember Drummond driving his pony tandem back to the Curragh with a broken spoke in one of his wheels, blowing his coach horn and endeavouring and generally succeeding in passing everything on the road.

"The Clan"—really only an excuse for a late night and a supper—was started there, the qualifications being one round of the golf course which the 71st had laid out, and election at the next "Clan Meeting." The Clan ended some time after Colonel Slade took command, for he could never be induced to believe that the whole thing was a joke and nothing more. However, no doubt it would have died a natural death very shortly so there was no harm done, and we were perhaps spared some late nights.

We played a lot of cricket at the Curragh, and were very successful, as we had a very fair side. For my own part the two summers we were at the Curragh were the best years of my career with bat and ball.

We commenced to play Association Football at the Curragh, and received great support and instruction from Fred Lawrence.

When we reached Woolwich two years later the game was taken up more seriously, and it was whilst we were there that Fred Lawrence and the late Harry McCalmont started the Army Football Cup. These two had played in the "field" at Eton together.

It may interest our readers to know that the music of the Eton Boating Song was written by a Rifleman, Captain Algernon Drummond, who, with his cousin, Miss E. Wodehouse, set the words (by old Billy Johnson, a master at Eton) to music, when the 3rd Battalion was at Portsmouth about 1873.

We left the Curragh in October, 1884, for Aldershot, and were quartered in what was then known as the East Infantry Barracks—one of the three blocks of buildings at that time, the only permanent Barracks at Aldershot, the North and South Camps being only wooden huts, similar to those we had left at the Curragh.

At Aldershot began the usual hunting of a newly arrived Battalion; however, we soon overcame that.

Military Training (?), as it was then called, had been started the year before, i.e. a Company at a time was struck off duty for a month under its own officers for instruction. As Aldershot Brigade and Divisional Field Days counted as a day of "instruction" (?) the results were curious, and I remember that one Company, "C" (Captain Harry Fergusson), at the end of its month showed *three days* instruction only, the rest were Field Days. As a matter of fact, this sort of training had been started when we were at Gibraltar by the Governor, Lord Napier of Magdala, when each Company was struck off for a week's course of outpost duty, lectures, etc.

The hunting round Aldershot is not good, as is well known. There was the Drag, however, and no

one in the Cavalry caring about the Mastership, Fred Lawrence took over the "pack," and many a good gallop did they have under him.

About this time the spirit of racing came upon some of the Battalion. Lawrence had three or four horses, Jenkins had one or two, and Hugh Drummond had one. At one of the race meetings on the first day Lawrence won the last race with a mare called "Honeycomb." The second day Drummond's "Manfred," ridden by Roddy Owen, won the first race. Lawrence's "Cullioun" won the Lightweight Grand Military, Jenkins' "Mario" won the fourth race, and Lawrence's "Honeycomb" won the last race.

The other race was a selling race, won by Hughes-Onslow's (10th Hussars) "Helmet."

Lawrence rode "Cullioun," "Mario" and "Honeycomb." It was a fine performance, and many were the congratulations we received, and much joy was evinced in the evening, particularly by dear little "Squash" Winn, who was afterwards killed at polo in India.

On another occasion Lawrence won a race with "Lorna," a small but good mare.

"Cullioun" was sent to Paris for a big steeplechase and was ridden by "Brockwell," but, unfortunately, he broke his leg in the race and had to be destroyed.

Cricket at Aldershot was somewhat difficult, but we played a few matches with varying success. The racquet court was practically in our square, so we played a good deal. Another amusement (?) was Fire Alarms (mostly false) at night, which at one period multiplied so rapidly that new regulations had to be made.

About this time Fred Lawrence bought "Frigate"

to run in the Grand National. She was trained by Fred Hunt near Winchester. We most of us journeyed to Liverpool to see the race. Unfortunately, there had been a lot of frost just before the race, so that no jumping could be done. Whether she tired over the jumps or not who can say ; anyway, Fred stopped her between Becher's and Valentine's, and rode in with C. J. Cuninghame on " Old Joe," the last year's winner. The race was won by " Gamecock," and that famous horse " Roquefort " tried to jump the rails out of the course in the run in and fell.

As far as my memory goes " Frigate " ran seven times in the Grand National. She won once after Fred's time, when she was once more owned by Maher, her original possessor. She was second three times, unplaced once. She pecked and got rid of her jockey at the first or second fence, when Broadwood (12th Lancers) had her and from whom Lawrence bought her, and the other occasion I have already described.

Colonel Slade finished his command at Woolwich, where we had gone in the autumn of 1886 from Aldershot, and was succeeded by Colonel Ernest Buller, who was killed at Woolwich Dockyard Railway Station, through having got out of the wrong side of the train, and being knocked down by a locomotive which was coming up at the time.

Colonel Lucius Cary was transferred from the 1st Battalion to the 2nd Battalion and took over command, but went on leave, and Colonel Swaine assumed the reins of office till Colonel Cary had completed his time and then became C.O. officially as well as in reality.

We had a point-to-point race in Hertfordshire, where Tommy Peacocke was Master of Hounds, and a good field turned out. Unfortunately that good little

M

horse "Mario," then owned by Lawrence and ridden by Arthur Campbell, broke his back.

Whilst at Woolwich we played a good deal of golf on the Gunners Course on the Common, and some of us had a few rides with the Woolwich Drag.

We used to have great gatherings on New Year's Eve, as being handy to London so many old Riflemen could get to us, and many distinguished officers came to dine with us at other times. Lord Wolseley, who was then living at Greenwich, came and H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge honoured us with his presence, and was most interesting in recounting his reminiscences connected with the Regiment.

Amongst other memories of that particular night it will be of interest to some to have recalled to them that H.R.H. was much struck with the attention which he received from "Brown," the Mess waiter, who always kept the Duke's glass brim-full. So, turning to Montgomery, who was in temporary command at the time, he said, "Who is that man?" And on its being explained that he was a Mess waiter and an Acting Corporal, he said, "He ought to be a Sergeant. Make him a Sergeant at once." He asked the same question about Sergeant (Doggie) Nash (Mess Sergeant), and said in this case, "He ought to be a Colour-Sergeant. Make him a Colour-Sergeant at once."

This accounts for the Mess Sergeant of the 2nd Battalion being a honorary Colour-Sergeant, though I am not sure if this custom still continues, as it is not shown in the "Record," R.B. CHRONICLE.

Whilst at Woolwich a party composed of Arthur Hood and his brother (the late Lord St. Audries), Hugh Drummond, Arthur Campbell and Jenkins, started off to try and shoot mouflon in Corsica. Apparently there

was so much difficulty with the Customs about ball ammunition that the mouflon shoot never came off, though Drummond and another got some shot cartridges over and captured some ducks.

This expedition was the cause of much merriment, and Harry Fergusson, always ready for a grim joke, sallied forth into the town of Woolwich and bought a small toy goat with gilt horns. This he decapitated, and had the head set on a shield, with "Corsica, 1887" (I am not sure of the year), painted on the shield. This was fixed up in the ante-room ready for the returning sportsmen. Harry Fergusson called the attention of one of the senior officers of the Battalion to this "trophy," who remarked, "Really, what a long way to go for such a very small animal."

At Woolwich also the fencing, boxing and gymnastic club was started, and many a good evening was spent in the Schoolroom, and boxing contests were held periodically.

Theatricals and sing-songs also took place and were well attended.

Whilst at Woolwich the strength of the Battalion was much reduced by our having to send large drafts to India, etc., and it will be in the recollection of some how Major Montgomery, Lieutenants Hood and Lawrence, Colour-Sergeant Miller and the Orderly Sergeant (E. Co.) solemnly marched round and inspected *one man* on the usual morning parade—much to the merriment of the onlookers.

Whilst at Woolwich Mr. Crawley, who had been Bandmaster for many years, got an appointment in Liverpool, and he was succeeded by Mr. Connor, whose name will long be remembered in the 2nd Battalion, and indeed in the whole Regiment, as a first-rate

Bandmaster, and for the very high proficiency that the band attained under his direction. We had at one time no less than twenty-seven boys in the band, amongst them the two Wallingfords. The elder, "Jesse," has since made his name famous as one of the best rifle shots in the world. He is now in the Antipodes, after having been at the School of Musketry for many years and having won nearly every prize possible, including, of course, the A.R.A. Gold Jewel.

A great many changes took place during the period covered by this narrative which I have endeavoured to describe.

I was gazetted in the place of a Subaltern who had 13½ years' service in that rank. In those days there was a Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors each in charge of a "wing."

In 1881 the number of Majors was increased to four per Battalion, the idea being that each should command a double Company—the original plan of a four-company Battalion.

There was also an extra Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Second-in-Command.

Musketry Instructors were abolished in 1883, and for some years musketry was entirely in the hands of Company officers, recruits and all. About 1887, Assistant Adjutants were appointed to superintend the Recruits Musketry.

At first the extra Majors or "mad" Majors, as they were termed, were seconded when on the staff, but the Exchequer found this too expensive, so officers in this rank were shown as extra regimentally employed, but not seconded, and an extra Captain given to the Battalion to which the Major belonged. When this

change first took place it made a tremendous block at the top of the Captains' list, and one officer was *five years* Senior Captain. All the same, the rate of Subalterns promotion increased and came down from thirteen years to eight or thereabouts.

In 1881 also another hundred rounds of ammunition was added to the allowance (of a hundred) per man, and all sorts of varied practices were tried, and it was left to Commanding Officers to expend the extra amount as they thought fit, but in a year or two regulations came out on this subject, and as is usually the case, prevented any originality or enterprise on the part of C.O.s.

The art of signalling made great strides in this period. The heliograph and lamp were in their infantile stage when we were at Gibraltar, and the only officer who had a certificate was Verner. Semaphore was not then known in the Army.

"Military Training" (see G.O. 50, General Orders, 1883) was started, now called "Company Training," which I have already referred to.

There were also changes in dress. The old green chevrons (worn on both arms by Riflemen, Light Infantry and Highlanders) were discontinued, and black on green ground instituted, since replaced by gold on the tunic. And the old Busby was taken away and a very common and horrible helmet given us, which we wore when lining the streets at the 1887 Jubilee of H.M. the late Queen Victoria. There was much rejoicing when the present Rifle Cap was introduced in 1890, partly owing to the efforts of Her Majesty, who always took the greatest interest in the welfare and doings of the Regiment. It may interest a good many to know the names of the various Commanding

Officers, etc., during this time, so I give a list of them, their Adjutants, I. of M., and Quartermasters.

1877 (February).			
<i>C.O.</i>	<i>Adjutant.</i>	<i>I. of M.</i>	<i>Quartermaster.</i>
Col. A. F. Warren.	R. F. Meysey-Thompson.	Hon. O. Cuffe.	W. Stanley.
1879.			
Col. J. P. C. Glyn.	Hon. O. Cuffe.	R. J. Maude.	W. Stanley.
—	R. J. Maude.	G. Cockburn.	R. F. Rankin.
1884.			
Col. Deedes (temp.).	—	—	—
Lt.-Col. C. G. Slade.	G. Cockburn.	None.	F. Stone.
1887.			
Lt.-Col. G. E. Boyle (temp.)	G. Cockburn.	Hon. C. Winn.	F. Stone.
Lt.-Col. E. M. Buller.	G. Cockburn.	Hon. C. Winn.	F. Stone.
Major Montgomery (temp.).	G. Cockburn.	Hon. C. Winn.	F. Stone.
1888.			
Col. L. Cary.	G. Cockburn.	Hon. C. Winn.	F. Stone.
1889 (April).			
Col. L. V. Swaine.	G. Cockburn.	Hon. C. Winn.	F. Stone.

In 1888 a new Sword (Bayonet) Exercise was introduced. All recruits had been instructed in it before it came out officially, and when the order reached us, instead of having instructional parades for the men, one of the usual Wednesday afternoon Arm Drills (which Volunteers from London used to come and look at) was not held, but the following week the whole Battalion did the new sword exercise without any instruction at all, it having been explained to them that they could learn it themselves quite easily, and they were given a fortnight to do it in, which they did.

There are many names which one would like to mention in all ranks, but space would not permit of that. I cannot, however, end my story without mentioning my good and faithful servant, John Penaluna, who came to me when I first joined and stayed till we both left the Battalion in 1889. He, on completion of twenty-one years' service, and I at the end of my time

as Adjutant, when I was succeeded by Fred Lawrence. Penaluna joined the Commissionaires and was for many years employed at the Metropole Hotel. He died 27 December, 1923.

Also I must add the name of Mr. Whitehead, now a high official in the House of Lords, who was a junior clerk in the Orderly Room at Woolwich and afterwards Orderly Room Clerk to the Battalion with the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant.

This letter was written some years ago, but, alas! a great many of those mentioned have now joined the great majority. It is hoped that these reminiscences will bring back to those that are left some thoughts of the merry days enjoyed so long ago.

REMINISCENCES OF THE REGIMENT.

By COLONEL C. H. B. NORCOTT, C.M.G.

THE now disused customs of the Regiment are so closely interwoven in my mind with anecdotes connected with them that it is difficult to dissociate one from the other. The Rifleman of the present day, living in well-built and arranged Barrack-rooms, has but little idea of the inconvenience and discomfort that the older generation endured and knowing no better we might say enjoyed, and those were the days of long service when a man never served less than twelve and generally twenty-one years in his Regiment. In the married quarters one often found several families in one room, the only possible privacy being a partition of blankets taken off the beds and hung on the family clothes line ! and when on the move the baggage allowance was so inadequate that the women and children all wore several suits of clothing one over the other, and it was not unusual for the head of the family to parade in three if not four pairs of trousers and a pack crammed full.

We had from the earliest days an institution which we called " Chosen Men," a step between the Private Rifleman and the Acting Corporal, and there were four to each company. They were not called upon to undertake duties which in the event of their non-performance would have laid the " Chosen Man " open to punishment as if he was a Non-commissioned Officer. They were put in charge of small fatigue

parties, or to take round the Order Book and papers for signature, so relieving of much minor work the duties of the higher ranks, and the appointment was most useful in enabling the Company officer to judge the suitability of a man for regular promotion as, if the chosen one seemed unpromising, he simply reverted once more to the rank of Private. The distinguishing badge was a ring of black braid on a green ground worn round each upper arm. In time it was found that though the younger men took the appointment they did not like wearing the rings. And so by degrees it lapsed. I well remember an old soldier coming out of the Orderly-Room after being deprived of his rings by Lord A. G., saying with a happy smile, "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Colonels were a bit independent in those days. I recollect Lord A. G. writing from Ottawa to Headquarters at Montreal, to point out that as he was doing a certain amount of Staff correspondence, he was entitled to an allowance of stationery. On receiving a reply to the effect that his request was not admissible, he proceeded to write his officials on blotting paper. This brought a reply in which his reasons in writing were demanded, to which he—again on blotting paper—wrote, regretting that he had run out of foolscap. He obtained his stationery, but I do not like to think of the possible fate of the C.O. in 1924 who had the temerity to act likewise.

The aforesaid tale reminds me of another told of a very distinguished Colonel of the 3rd Battalion. An inspecting Officer made some rather forcible remarks at the end of his inspection. After he had finished the old C.O. said: "My men, the General does not appear

to be very pleased with us, but what does it matter, so long as we are pleased with ourselves ? ” and it was a happy Battalion that marched back to Barracks to the tune of “ Little Johnny Whopplestraw ” on the Bugles.

It was in 1870 that the Fenians, who had already given a good deal of trouble, decided as representatives of the Irish Republican Army to invade Canada. I can hardly think they ever really anticipated annexing that country, but they assembled in fair numbers in the United States and marched to the border, a body of men fully armed and equipped with rifles, and wearing a greenish uniform with belts and knapsacks. The 1st Battalion was immediately sent to Little St. John's on the border as a Reserve, the Canadian Militia being called out and placed in the front line ; the reason for this was that the British Army was shortly leaving Canada for good and it was very properly felt that the Canadians should learn to defend themselves. In the end it was not the Militia but the farmers on the border, who were styled the Home Guard, that did the work. They put their scouts out, and as soon as they saw for certain the point the invaders were making their objective, their main body closed in and lay out in skirmishing order. As the green flag crossed the border the Fenians raised a cheer, but were taken aback seeing their Standard bearer immediately shot down by an invisible hand, and a similar fate overtaking every man who attempted to follow the flag, and the Fenians fled. Many years afterwards the Canadian Government instituted a General Service Medal, and decided to issue this with a clasp for the Fenian Raid. The old Riflemen who had taken their discharge in Canada having received

this Medal, wrote and told their old comrades at home, and so it happened that with the approval of our War Office the survivors in England got the Medal just thirty years after the event. To the credit of the Battalion I should like to add, that in spite of very great temptation, not a single man deserted to the United States while we were on the border.

It was during this time in Canada that the Officers' Whistle originated as a call to attract attention amongst themselves. A travelling Show was giving a performance in Hamilton, Canada West, in the 'sixties, when the 1st Battalion was stationed in that town. The young lady playing the part of principal-boy gave a catchy whistle every time she came on the stage. This whistle caught on with the Subalterns, and is used to this day, never failing to catch the ear in any thoroughfare, and making the hearer realize that there is a brother officer near who is trying to attract his attention. Not long ago in London, I heard the mystic call, and on looking round I saw the whistle had come from a lady towards whom a dog was bounding in great delight at hearing what was evidently his accustomed signal, and I feel sure he was a R.B. dog trained to respond to the old whistle.

The Officers' Mess Horn is the old Rally of the Light Division.

There has always been much good feeling and comradeship between the several units of the Light Division. I remember in the 'seventies, when the whole of the old Division happened to be quartered at Aldershot, and there was a disturbance one night in the theatre when it looked for a moment as if two Riflemen were being badly hustled. There was a cry of "stand by the Light Division," and immedi-

ately all representatives of the old Division left their seats, rallied round the Riflemen and brought them to their own lines. It is sad to think there are people in the present day who would like to stamp out *esprit de corps*, which is the backbone of our Army and made our Regiments what they are.

When I joined the 1st Battalion as an Ensign at Ottawa in 1867, I was, according to the Army Order of that day, given my passage on an Allen Liner, and my drinks, but paid my own messing. The journey on board ship took nineteen days. My allowance of wine was one bottle of sherry and one of port per day, a truly generous allowance for a boy of nineteen accustomed only to the watery beer of Sandhurst.

I was far too sea-sick to even taste my wine. I am not surprised that later on the authorities found it more economical to charge the officer for what wine he drank and give him his messing free.

Skirmishing is now a lost art. Not much attention was given to the book, but traditional movements were handed down, and very pretty some of them were, notably "The Line will retire covered by the marksmen," at which order the Battalion went about to take up a new position and all the marksmen dropped on the knee covering the movement with their expert fire. When extending under heavy fire the command was not "from the left to the right extend," but "from the right to the right extend," so, instead of getting up from cover as a solid target the files strung out in open order from the start.

It was at the outbreak of the Crimean War that it was realized how unsuitable for a campaign was the slung jacket and pelisse worn by the officers up till

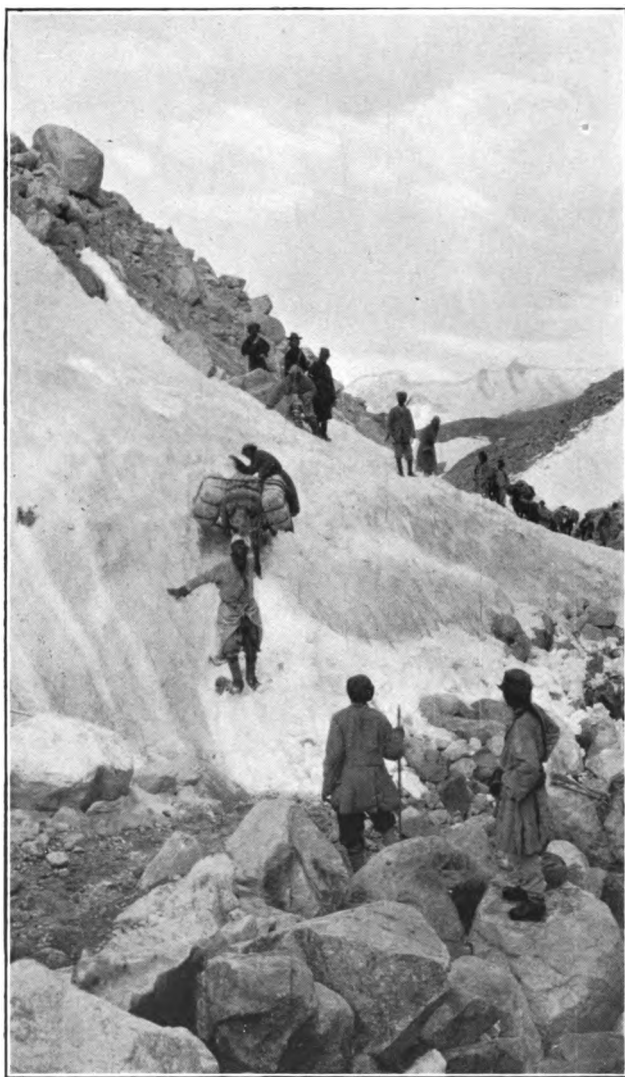
then, and the patrol jacket was invented and worn by Riflemen.

The 1st Battalion took a Russian side-drum at Inkermann which was played in the Band until in the 'seventies it had to be replaced, and for many a day the old drum lay neglected in a corner of the Band-room. There was a fine Russian eagle in brass—quite eight inches high—on it, which had become loose, fell off, and finally disappeared. Should any old Rifleman come across a stray bird answering to my description I hope he will send it back to the old Battalion. Here I would also like to say that when the 1st Battalion went to India in 1880, we left a lot of old records, rolls, and other documents behind. These also went astray somewhere, and I trust if anyone knows or can trace their whereabouts that they, as well as the Russian Eagle, may be returned, as they contain much that is valuable and historic in the Battalion for reference.

“Old Soldiers never die,” and I will conclude this rambling article with a story told of my father, who was walking one day along the parade at St. Leonard's-on-Sea many years after he had left the Regiment. Seeing a young Corporal in the familiar uniform he called him up and said how pleased he was to see how smartly and well he was turned out and how he had noticed his behaviour on furlough, saying, “My compliments to your Colonel and you can tell him Sir William Norcott said so.” The young hand drew himself up, and saluting said, “Beg pardon, sir, but are you the gentleman they used to call B——y Bill?” “I have the honour to be that humble individual,” was the old soldier's reply. And then perhaps you do not all know the story of the cabby who, on receiving

his fare, said, "Battalion all right, sir?" "Hello, is that you?" said the fare. "I am getting on all right," said the cabby, "but I do miss the old Regiment. You see, sir, all the officers are gentlemen, and for the matter of that I'm d——d if the men aren't too."





THE SASSER LA PASS.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

By BRIG.-GENERAL R. PIGOT, D.S.O., M.C.

At the present time, with the various routes through Russia still impossible, there are three routes to Chinese Turkestan available, if we except the long and dull route across China from Peking. These three routes all start from India.

Since, in my opinion, a Russian occupation of the Chinese Pamirs within a few years is inevitable, these routes from India are worthy of notice. A glance at the map will show what such a Russian expansion means to us in India. Having taken the Chinese Pamirs with Yarkand and Kashgar, the two principal towns just East of the Pamirs, they will certainly annexe as far as Khotan and Keria further East, if only for the sake of the jade mines in that district.

I will not dwell on possibilities further East and to the North, since they have no direct bearing on the three routes in question.

Since, however, the area which I have mentioned, when in Russian hands, will give us a three hundred mile Indian-Russian Frontier, it may not be out of place to give a brief description of the three routes, since they will at once become of the greatest importance, when, and if, such Russian expansion does take place.

1. Ladakh route from Kashmir via the Karakoram Pass, so well described by Carruthers in his book,

“Unknown Mongolia,” is the hackneyed route of the Karakoram.

From Srinagar in Kashmir to Leh is too well known to need description. The two hundred and forty miles is divided into sixteen stages ; but can be done comfortably in seven or eight marches.

From Leh to Yarkand is four hundred and thirty miles, and is reckoned as a twenty-five day march, which is not such bad going if one considers the six principal Passes which it is necessary to cross.

Digher 17,000 feet, or an alternative, the Khardung 17,000 feet.

Sasser La	.	.	.	17,600 feet
Dapchang	.	.	.	18,000 „
Karakoram	.	.	.	18,300 „
Suget	.	.	.	17,340 „
Sandjon	.	.	.	16,650 „

It is customary to hire ponies in Leh and take them right through to Yarkand, the price vaying from Rs. 90 per pony in the early part of the year, to Rs. 50, and even Rs. 40 when the caravan season is at its height.

In these days of the nearly accomplished ascent of Mount Everest, it is amusing to read the old reports of forty years ago, on the “hardships” of this Karakoram route with its “great altitudes” and “wind-swept plateaux.” Nowadays ladies from the Swedish Mission in Yarkand think nothing of this twenty-five day march, and in 1923 two babies, aged respectively eight months and one year, even did the journey. One rode in a pannier on a pony, the other with the more fond parent was carried on his father’s back in a sling, in the same way as one sees a native woman carrying a baby.

Still, if an easy enough route for man it is undoubtedly a tough one for ponies, particularly in the early or late part of the year. Altitude affects a pony in the same way as it does a man, and at anything over 15,000 feet an adequate feed of grain seems to make the altitude effect worse. The customary ration of grain on this route is 4 lb. per pony per day, which would suffice if the grazing en route was good, but the grazing is of the very scantiest from Panamick, the last village on the Indian side, to Shahidullah, the first habitation on the Chinese side, some eleven marches. For five consecutive marches of this eleven the grazing is practically non-existent. Small wonder then that the casualties amongst baggage animals is enormous. For some one hundred and fifty miles the route is strewn with skeletons and one may count them by the hundred all along this bit.

I tried to make the Kashmir authorities interested in the problem, but fear I made little headway. If all the caravans which travel this route were owned by natives from India, something could be done to help the lot of the ponies, but since more than half are owned by Chinese subjects, and it is quite impossible to make the Chinese take any interest, I fear that it is a state of things that will continue.

2. The Gilgit route through the Pamirs from Kashmir. This is the easiest route of the three, with bungalows all the way up to the British Frontier at Mintekke and every convenience in the way of transport and supplies from there onwards.

It is open all the year round for Dak runners and a weekly mail goes through to the Consul-General in Kashgar with the greatest regularity. During the winter 1922-23 the mails were never once late ; during

the winter 1923-24 they continued late for a month, but all came through. For some reason best known to themselves, the Government of India have closed this route to every one except officials on duty. I was at first given all sorts of reasons for refusal when I applied to the Government of India to return to India via Gilgit, shortage of transport and supplies, danger of the passes for coolies at the time of the year at which I wished to go, and so on. Having defeated all these arguments, I was then told there still remained the question of precedent. Since it is hopeless to argue with anyone who still retains such a word in his vocabulary, I gave it up.

This route is roughly one month's march from Kashmir to Kashgar.

3. The Chitral route via Wakhan. An easy route open all the year round, but again closed by the Government of India as regards the Chitral bit. The reason this time appears to be that if a British subject gets into any trouble in Wakhan, the Government of India may have to act politically.

Having profited by the refusal of my application to use the Gilgit route, I travelled back to India by this route without asking the Government of India. The Afghan Trade Representative in Yarkand gave me permission readily enough to march through Wakhan after taking Rs. 7 each from me and my two Kashmiri servants for passports.

From Yarkand to British India at Malakand is roughly a month's march, but much depends on the state of the passes and the amount of water in the rivers.

I have, since my return, written officially about these three routes, urging that the two latter should

be at once opened for British Officers in India, in view of the, to my mind, inevitable occupation of the Chinese Pamirs by the Russians. Though the fact of British Officers travelling in the country will not counteract this Russian expansion, these same British Officers will be an enormous asset to the Government of India when it does take place, knowing as they will the country and people and language of this future Russian Territory marching with the Northern Frontier of India.

Incidentally, the opening of these routes will make it far easier for the British Officer to get up into this magnificent country in search of sport.

There are few, if any, finer shooting grounds in the world than the mountains of the Tian Shan and Pamirs. The climate is perfect, and there is no disease for man or beast, with the exception of small-pox. Had this country been British it would long ago have been overrun by the settler and spoilt.

In most of the forests of the Tian Shan, wapiti and roe deer are found in quantities. The wapiti are rarely seen outside the forest and are consequently not easy to get, except during the rutting season, when they may be seen moving about in open patches of the forest. Having hunted them unsuccessfully for a week or more, I shall ever remember the morning of 15 September when the stags started roaring. For a week before there had been no sound or sign of life, except for tracks, but on this morning the whole forest was alive. Close by a stag would roar and then another, then two or three more, to be answered by yet another two miles off across the valley. And when at last a twelve-pointer emerged from the forest to find some hinds across the clearing, one felt amply

repaid for the three months' march from India, necessary to reach this ground.

The roe deer can be easily got at any time, since they prefer the less dense forests, and in the evenings and mornings may be found in dozens in the open glades. What a poor specimen the European roe deer is compared to these Siberian roe, with their 16 to 18-inch heads and as many as nine points.

From one end of the Tian Shan to the other, ibex are found in hundreds, with heads such as in these days one can never hope to get in Kashmir. A herd of one hundred and fifty females is no uncommon sight, and on one occasion I found twenty-five bucks with hardly a head under 50 inches. In such a herd one may easily kill a record. A Kashmiri servant whom I had brought with me truly remarked when he first saw a 56-inch head: "Never was such an ibex killed in Kashmir."

In the Western Tian Shan ibex run bigger both in horn and body than further East, and while a 50-inch head or a 20-stone body is not uncommon in the Western Tian Shan, further East towards Urumchi, heads will be as small as in Kashmir and much thinner, while the animal itself is not so big.

The wild sheep of Turkestan form an interesting study. In England we divide them into five or six varieties. In Russia they divide them into as many as fourteen. About the *Ovis Ammon* of the Altai Mountains there can be no argument. He is a distinctly different variety to the *Ovis Poli* of the Pamirs. The winter coats of the two show this clearly enough. But to say that the *Ovis Poli* of the Pamirs is a different variety to the sheep of the Tian Shan still requires proving, in my opinion. No two horns of any



TIAN-SHAN SHEEP.
(Horns, 57 inches.)



THE TOP OF THE KOUK TOUROUK PASS.

animal are identical, and length, weight, thickness can easily be accounted for by different localities, and different feeding.

No matter, however, whether the sheep of the Tian Shan be an *Ovis Poli*, *Ovis Littledalei*, or *Ovis Karelini*, he still remains as grand an animal as one can wish to see. With his massive horns and in his winter coat with a big white throat ruff, he is a truly splendid beast. Though probably not so common as he once was, by travelling further afield one may still find him in his open bleak country. In course of time in a country without game laws, he must inevitably disappear. The natives of the Tian Shan, Kazak, and Kalmak, who never walk a yard but really live on a pony, can ride everywhere on sheep ground. The Kalmaks especially are great hunters, and the sheep suffer much at their hands. The wapiti and roe in their forests and the ibex particularly on their impossible riding ground, suffer nothing in comparison with the sheep.

At the present time perhaps the best sheep ground is the Yulduz, though in such a large country as the Tian Shan there are no doubt other parts equally good.

The Yulduz is the home of the Kalmaks, and here in the summer they may be met with their countless herds of ponies. No trouble is taken with breeding, but some good ponies can be got for £8 or £10. These Kalmak ponies are hard as iron, will go all day and every day for weeks on end without a rest, but are inclined to stumble. To buy a good pony is not, however, easy. A herd of two hundred or more will be rounded up and you are invited to take your pick. Having pointed out a black pony, a Kalmak will

proceed to gallop and lasso it. While this is going on, you have marked a bay which you think better still, and you want that caught for inspection. By the time the black has been caught, you have lost the bay in the crowd, and so it goes on, until in desperation you settle on one, knowing that there are twenty better in the herd.

These ponies are most picturesque, with tails to the ground and long thick manes often below their knees.

An interesting bit of country to the South of the Tian Shan is the Yarkand, or Tarim River country, generally known as Lob. Here may be found Yarkand stag and tiger. The country is very sparsely inhabited and it is difficult to get much information about it. In former years there was much water in the country, but latterly the course of the Tarim River has changed and now runs in two main channels instead of in many as formerly, uniting again further east before reaching Lob Nor. The whole country, in consequence of the drying up of the many channels, has dried up itself considerably, and lack of water has resulted in the decrease of the Yarkand stag and as a consequence also of the tiger. Whether this tiger is an Indian, Manchurian or Chinese is not certain. From tracks which I found and from the country in which it lives, I am inclined to think it is the Manchurian tiger. With a month or two at one's disposal one should be able to locate them properly, but it is a large bit of country, stretching roughly from Maralbashi to South of Karashar, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, and information, as I have already said, is difficult to obtain.

In this country wild camels are found, probably

run wild from the domesticated species many hundreds of years ago.

For transport in the Tian Shan and Lob country, it is best to hire ponies for as long as one thinks necessary. The usual rate is 15 taels per pony per month, the pony men finding their own and the ponies' food. A Kashgar tael is 2*s.* 2*d.*, an Aksu tael 1*s.* Thus hiring in Aksu is half as expensive as hiring in Kashgar. The currency all over the country is confusing. The tael and tanga is the term of currency everywhere, but the paper tael and paper tanga (and there is little else but paper) of one district will not pass in another district, and it also, as I have shown, varies in value. In Kashgar one buys a pony for 100 taels. In Aksu equally it will be 100 taels, but actually the pony in Aksu is half the price of the one in Kashgar.

In the Tian Shan the grazing is so good that grain for ponies is quite unnecessary, and although ponies when first hired at some such place as Aksu are usually very thin, after a week or two in the mountains they are fat and fit.

The Tian Shan Mountains, running East and West, join up with the Pamirs, running North and South, South-West of Lake Issik Kul. Here, instead of the Kalmak and Kazak with their herds of ponies, one meets the Kirghiz with their yak. All over the Pamirs, Chinese, Russian and Afghan, one finds the yak at heights over 8,000 feet.

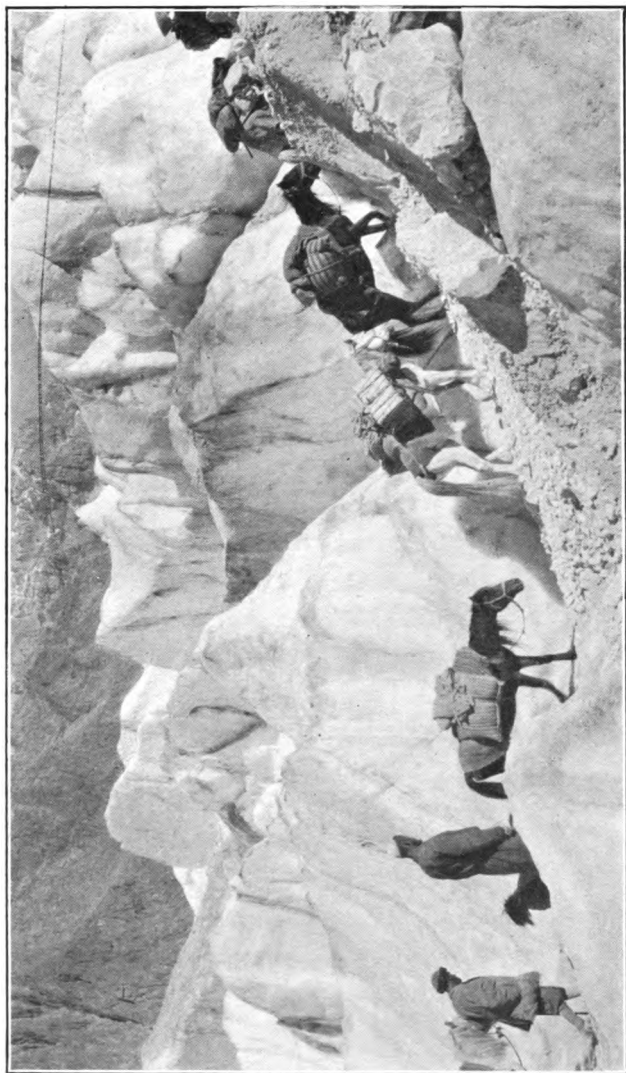
In cold and snow and at any altitude he is unique as a riding or baggage animal. With his short legs and great strength he never falls, no matter how bad the ground, and reminds one more than anything of a Tank. He will plough his way through two feet of snow with ease, and the colder it is, the more he

likes it. On an ice slope he just stiffens his legs and slides down, a most interesting thing to see. Only one thing defeats him : heat, and consequently he is rarely seen below 8,000 feet. He is most comfortable to ride and will do four miles an hour with ease on good going.

From many points of view the Pamirs is a most interesting country. In such books as "Where Three Empires Meet," "The Roof of the World," much has already been written, and if I am not greatly mistaken about the Russian expansion to the East, much more will be heard of this country in a few years.

Here is the home of the Kirghiz, Russian subjects on one side, Chinese subjects on the other side of the frontier. A delightful people these Kirghiz, with great respect for the British Raj, a loathing for the Bolshevik and no respect for the Chinese. Moving about with their yak and flocks wherever the grazing is best they lead a peaceful and lazy life. Money has no value with them, beads and bone buttons seemingly holding far more attraction. At silk embroidery and carpet making they are adepts, and many nice things can be got from them of this sort.

Here again is the home of the great sheep of the Pamirs, the *Ovis Poli*, so called after Marco Polo who first described them. Formerly just close to the Indian Frontier North of Hunza, the best heads could be got, but now these parts no longer have the numbers or heads. Such heads as seventy and seventy-five inches mentioned in Rowland Ward's book have probably all been picked up, and I doubt if a head much over sixty-five inches has ever been killed on the Chinese side of the Pamirs. In these days a



THE MUSTAGH GLACIER.—TIAN-SHAN.

sixty-inch head is most uncommon in the Chinese Pamirs, but less uncommon on the Russian and Afghan side. The lack of big heads is probably due to wolves, which hunt the Poli in the snow and invariably kill the biggest, since they tire quicker. I saw a case of this in the Mouji country to the North: one wolf was high up on the hill above the sheep, trying to drive them down to three others in the valley below. Everywhere one finds these Poli heads lying about killed by wolves.

In the South towards the Indian Frontier such nalas as Oprang, Kunjerab, Paik, Wakjir, Kouk Tourouk, are no longer the happy hunting grounds which they were thirty years ago, though it is difficult to make out why.

Farther North, round Mouji, Poli can be found in hundreds, even thousands, but though I hunted every inch of this country during the winter of 1923-24, the best head I succeeded in getting was only fifty-eight and a-half inches. Of many dozens which I found on the ground and measured, only two were over sixty inches, sixty-three inches and sixty-one inches respectively, and these had been lying there for years.

The cold in winter is intense, but being absolutely dry one doesn't feel it unless there is a wind. From the point of view of shooting, it matters little whether one is in the Pamirs winter or summer. It is always possible to get a Kirghiz akoi (felt hut) to live in, and if there are no Kirghiz in the place where one wishes to go to, akoi's will be sent with one. Though there is little or no wood in the country, tusgan, a coarse grass with a big root, burns well and is found everywhere. This tusgan is the staple food of ponies, yak and sheep. Every akoi has a hole in the roof and

with a fire on the ground in the centre one can be as warm as one wishes. Provided that proper wind-proof clothing is worn and precautions taken against frost bite, there is little discomfort about camping at 12,000 feet in the middle of winter in this magnificent dry climate. During the summer the Pamirs are lovely. Every sort of colour in the hills, red, green, grey and brown, with here and there a patch of snow.

Though in some ways it is more convenient to have one's own transport, it is always possible to get yak from the Kirghiz. In winter ponies are liable to suffer much from not having proper water to drink. They will eat snow readily enough, though I doubt it being good for them, but even at 12,000 feet there is not always snow until February, and thus it becomes necessary to melt down ice for them to drink. To do this for six or seven ponies with only a few small pots available, entails much trouble daily, and if left to natives to do, the ponies are sure to suffer. They don't appear to feel the cold, though a thick felt blanket for each is advisable, if not absolutely necessary.

The Chinese Military situation in the Pamirs is amusing, and can be summed up as a complete farce. I inspected several frontier posts which were paraded for me, and the same inefficiency was always apparent.

The two following instances will perhaps show the Chinese method of opposing Russia on the frontier.

1. A post of Kirghiz troops armed with sixteen different sorts of rifles, the best of which appeared to be a French flint lock, date 1866, the remainder being English flint locks and local made muzzle loaders of many varieties, all, even the flint locks, being fitted

with tripods, without which no Kirghiz, Kalmak, or Kazak can shoot.

Q. Do you know how many troops the Bolsheviks have got at their post at Rang Koul opposite you ?

A. Yes. 120. (N.B. This information was correct.)

Q. Do you know that they have got modern magazine rifles ?

A. Yes. I wish the Chinese would give us some.

Q. What would you do if they crossed the frontier and attacked you ?

A. Tell them to stop.

Q. Supposing they won't ?

A. Tell them again, at the same time send a message to the Doutai at Kashgar.

(N.B. Kashgar is five days' march. The only means of communication is by runner. The route is often closed by too much water in the river.)

2. The big Chinese post at Tashkourgan.

While marching from Yarkand to Tashkourgan, I had met Chinese Tungan (Mohammedan) troops returning from Tashkourgan. I naturally thought that a relief had taken place. On arrival in Tashkourgan I found no troops at all. On mentioning this to the Chinese Amban, and asking for the reason, he replied that the relief had not yet arrived, but was expected shortly, perhaps in a month.

Here at Tashkourgan in Chinese territory is a large Russian fort. Though not occupied now since the revolution, the Russians kept a garrison in it before the War and I noticed it was still in a good state of repair, as if kept up by the Chinese !

The route from the Pamirs through Wakhan and Chitral to India is of no great interest until reaching

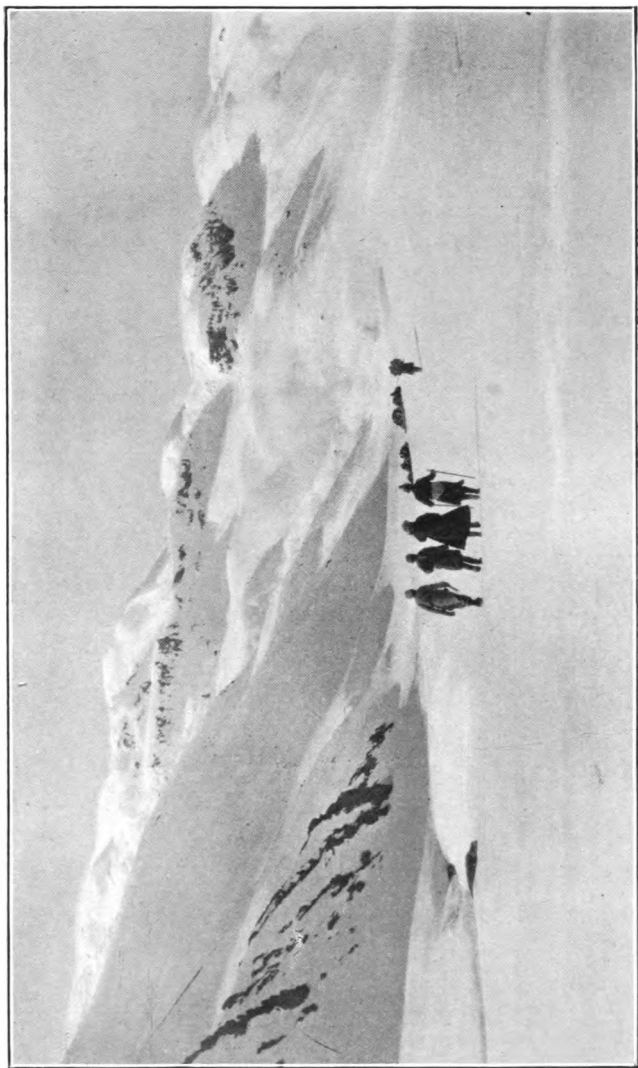
Chitral, except for the fact that it may be considered as easy a route as one can find in mountains. From the Sarikol Valley in the Chinese Pamirs one crosses into Wakhan, by either the Kouk Tourouk Pass, 15,000 feet, or the Wakjir Pass, 16,000 feet. Both these passes are easy, though there is more snow on the Wakjir in winter, or, to be more accurate, there is deep snow for a longer distance on the Wakjir, this being a flatter pass than the Kouk Tourouk. For this reason the Kouk Tourouk is an easier pass in winter.

From here one drops into the Wakhan Valley, which for four or five marches remains about 13,000 feet. During the summer there are fine Poli heads to be got here, but as soon as the snow falls in October, the Poli cross into Russia, where the country is lower and feeding consequently easier for them. When I came through Wakhan in March, the country was still under snow, and there were no Poli, but I measured many heads on the ground of sixty inches and over.

From Wakhan, the route crosses the Baroghil Pass into Chitral, and on this pass one says good-bye finally to the Pamirs, with its open rolling country, and enters the steep rocky mountains of the Himalayas.

Chitral is an attractive little country, most loyal to the British and one that played its part nobly during the Afghan War of 1919. The Relief of Chitral in 1896 is now ancient history, but "The Story of a Minor Siege," by Sir G. E. Robertson, is well worth reading for a description of this interesting little state.

During the Afghan War of 1919, these Chitrali troops, led by British Officers, put up a most excellent



TOP OF THE BAROGHIL PASS.

show, and were rewarded by a gift of 2,500 Lee Enfield Rifles from the Government of India. They fondle these rifles as if they were babies and will talk by the hour of how they won this great reward.

Whereas in Chitral every man salutes, proud to show the fact that he has been a soldier, in Dir, the next State one passes through *en route* to British India, one meets with scowls and black looks on all sides. Here every man goes armed and escorts for British Officers are the rule. Each night one sleeps in a fort with barred gates and darkened windows.

A state of affairs for which the Government of India pays the ruler of Dir £25,000 per annum. It is amusing to compare this with the subsidy given to Chitral, a most loyal State, which amounts to £10,000 only.

SHOOTING IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

By CAPTAIN F. O. CAVE.

LAST April Hicks and I did a shooting trip to the Central Provinces with the main object of getting tiger, though of course we were quite ready to try for anything else. We had been allotted the Tumbhar block in the Raipur Division, covering an area of one hundred and seventeen square miles, and up to the moment of starting I was trying hard for the Bindra Nawargarh block, so as to get a permit for buffalo.

We had a long way to go, and leaving Peshawar on the night of 30 March we did not reach Raipur till late at night on 2 April. The journey was, however, not without incident, for we had a fearful excess of baggage, since we had to take all stores with us. Wires followed us all down the line, and it was only through the super red tape of a baboo that we escaped paying.

We spent the whole of 3 April in Raipur with Douglas, who had the block next door to us in the North, and two brothers named Thompson, who had the block next door to us in the South. Early that morning we all set off to see the Deputy Commissioner to ask for a buffalo permit. We were none of us successful, however, though I managed to get a permit to shoot deer and carnivoræ in Bindra Nawargarh. The next day we all started on a very narrow gauge railway for Dhamtari, some five hours away. Douglas left us about half way at a most dreary-looking spot

in the middle of a really hot plain. On reaching Dhamtari we made arrangements for bullock carts to take our kit, for we wanted to march that night. We had about forty-five miles to go, and this we did in three marches, which were devoid of interest, except that we always had trouble in loading the carts, and nearly always had to start driving the bullocks ourselves, until the drivers who had absented themselves caught us up.

On the second day the Thompsons left us, and Hicks and I went on to Jawarra, a village of about twelve mud huts. Here we settled down in a small two-roomed bungalow, a Forest Inspection Hut, for it was at this place that we intended to do most of our shooting. They were real wild men in this part, and carried bows and arrows about with them; at the same time they were rather troublesome, and we had great difficulty in getting bullocks as baits for the tigers.

Our first evening we went out for a short walk to inspect some water in a nullah, and we were very pleased to find recent tracks of tiger. The next two or three days we spent in exploring our block and tying up our baits; and during one of these walks we found a small hill covered with large boulders and rocks, and so we climbed it to get a good view of the district. Half way up it we heard some bears at the top and I soon saw one of them facing me and growling. As I was then on top of a miniature precipice and the bear was above me, I did not altogether care about firing, and so I called out to Hicks, who was further up on my left; but he was out of hearing, and as the bear in the meantime had fled, I pushed on to the top, to find that Hicks had shot another bear on the other

side of the hill. As we turned the body over it gave a violent kick which much alarmed us, although it was really dead all the time. As the sun had set by then we covered up the body and walked back to Camp feeling very pleased.

The next day we sent a man out to skin the bear, and in the meantime news came to us that there were tigers near a nullah some six miles away, and that two bullocks had been killed in Bindra Nawagarh Zemindar, some ten miles away near a village called Kusmi. We decided that one of us should spend a few days at Kusmi, whilst the other tried his luck in the nullah called Chargaon Nadi. We tossed for it and my lot fell to Kusmi. I started off early the next day, but did not reach the village till nearly 10 a.m., and then I had to explore the district. It was a hot day and I was very tired, having covered about twenty miles. It appeared that in about ten days something like ten bullocks had been killed there. However, although I tied up baits, they were not taken and I got no news of tiger, and so after the second day I decided to go back. I was probably influenced by the fact that I only had a very poor mud hut to live in with the absolute minimum of stores, and added to this it was very hot. About an hour before I was going to start news came in that a bullock had been killed about two miles away. I immediately ordered a machan to be put up and after a high tea went out to sit up all night. I found everything done wrongly and had to re-arrange the whole thing to my liking. During the evening nilgai came and grazed all round me, but no tiger came, and I gradually dropped off to sleep. At 3 a.m. I woke up and felt that something was happening, though I could neither see nor hear anything. I

sat up and got ready to fire when there was a sudden spring beneath me and the tiger lifted the whole carcase away. I peered vainly through the darkness, and though I was unable to see anything I could not resist trying a shot, which was deservedly a miss. That was the end of that tiger, chiefly because I neglected to secure the bullock's carcase to a tree, and after another night in Kusmi I returned to Jawarra, getting a nice four-horned antelope on the way back.

Hicks had had no luck and for another four days we had blanks ; it seemed as though all the tigers had gone, for we no longer saw even their pug marks. During these days I saw a bison and Hicks some buffalo ; but we had no permit for these. And then Hicks shot a chital, quite a good average head in length, and very wide. This had scarcely been brought in when one of our coolies arrived saying that the bullock in Chargaon Nadi had been killed and that he had seen two tigers there. After much deliberation we decided on sitting up for them, and so about 10 p.m. we went out to see the kill, which we found was undoubtedly the work of two tigers. I sat up for them all night and nothing came at all, though I heard a tiger not far away. It was very disappointing. However, two days later when inspecting another bait I found very fresh pug marks of two tigers, and so moved the bait close by. The following morning I went out to inspect it and on getting somewhere near I saw a vulture in a tree. This was a promising sign, so I stalked on very slowly and very quietly till I could peer over some rocks by standing on tiptoe : and then I saw the back of a tiger. I became terribly excited, with my heart beating like a sledge-hammer and my tongue sticking to the roof of my mouth. I

still had about a dozen yards to go over difficult ground before I could shoot. This I did successfully, but unfortunately as I crouched behind a rock I cracked some leaves. I just caught a glimpse of the tiger, which was lying down, and saw it turn its head towards me. I thought that if I remained hidden for a short time the tiger might become unsuspicious again; but when I couldn't stand the suspense any longer I looked over the top of the rock, and saw to my horror that there were two tigers, one facing me about twenty yards away and the other stalking me about ten yards away. I felt so frightened that I dared not fire, and for a moment we stood watching each other until the nearest tiger bolted off to the flank. I seized up my rifle and took a snap shot, but to my intense disgust missed, and in the meantime the other tiger had turned round and bolted. I remained there for half an hour on the off chance that the tigers might return, and I told the coolie to wait a few hundred yards away. However, I think he ran all the way back to camp, for I never saw him again until I got back, and, worse luck, he took all my water with him.

Hicks sat up that night in the hope that the tigers would return, but they did not, probably having been too effectively driven away. As these were the only two tigers we had heard of and as we had twice frightened them away from their kills, we thought it better to move camp and try our luck elsewhere. However the shikari said he would like to beat over a rocky hill where there was a chance of these two tigers lying up, and so we arranged to beat the next day, and while we were out our servants were to pack up and move to the next camp. The shikari made a fearful mess of the beat, failing to put up the machan

in time, losing his beaters and muddling everything he could muddle. He did, however, eventually bring a tiger past us. I felt that he had so mismanaged the beat that I never expected to see anything, and so I was pleasantly surprised to hear the stops on my right clapping their hands and the next moment to see a tiger coming towards me. I could only get in one shot as he cantered past about thirty yards away on my left, at which he galloped on all the faster, but started roaring hard. After the beat I talked to Hicks who seemed to think the tiger had been hit, and so after a long wait to allow any possible wound to stiffen we started following. The first thing we found was a young sapling cut clean in half by my bullet. This was sickening and we very nearly gave up following any farther, but at that moment one of the coolies found some blood, and then some more. The trackers were very good and it was most interesting to watch them. Once they even found some small hairs. However, our job was to look for the tiger, and we had to constantly send men up trees, and throw stones into any likely bits of cover. After about an hour we had covered half a mile and the tracks were beginning to get fainter, when we suddenly saw the tiger slinking away in front of us. We followed on again, but very cautiously, and when we got to the point where the tiger had disappeared we called up the trackers again and were just going to send a man up a tree, when there was an awful roar on our left and we saw the tiger charging us from about thirty yards. He made no sound after the first roar, and I seemed only to be aware of a large head with open jaws coming at me like a rocket. We both fired, apparently without effect, and I then stepped behind a very small tree

about two paces away. This caused the tiger to swerve and go for Hicks, who fired his second round as the tiger was passing me about three yards and almost immediately afterwards I fired my second shot. To my intense relief the tiger absolutely crumpled up, did a complete somersault and slithered right up to Hicks, who had to step backwards to avoid being hit. Even then the tiger was not dead but lay there snapping its jaws, coughing up blood and twitching its tail. We just stood and looked at it for a minute or so until we suddenly realized it would be better to give it the *coup de grâce*. All the coolies had run away. However, they soon came up again, and we found that we were quite close to the track, and that our servants and the carts were also quite near. So we paid out all the beaters, about twenty-five of them, took some photographs and went on to our next camp, the tiger being carried by eight men. On getting in we at once got out the whisky and soda, which I do not think we ever appreciated so much before.

Nothing much happened at the next camp, though we saw plenty of cheetah and a few sambhur. There were tiger about too, for we had a kill, but the beat proved blank. At the end of a month I left Hicks to finish off the block whilst I trekked back to civilization to spend the rest of my leave in England. Incidentally I spent a night with Douglas on my trek back. I had a twelve-mile walk before me, which turned out to be sixteen miles, and I arrived in a furious temper, with no water left, to find Douglas's Camp an orgy of festivity, for he had that day shot two tigers in one beat. This was my last day in the jungle, for the next day I was struggling over the river bed of the Mahandi, and after that I was once more on the railway.

THE DRESS OF THE RIFLE CORPS, 1800.

THE Regiment is indebted to Mr. W. Y. Baldry and Mr. A. White, the War Office Librarians, for the following information which has recently been discovered in an old manuscript book entitled "The Clothing of the Infantry 1767-1802."

Previous to the finding of this manuscript practically nothing was known of the first dress of the Rifle Corps beyond what appeared in the February part of the British Military Library 1801, under the heading, "Account of the Rifle Corps commanded by Colonel Coote Manningham," which was accompanied by a plate of the officers' uniform, but of what degree of accuracy it is hard to say.

"The uniform of the officers, as represented in the plate, is a jacket of dark green cloth, with black velvet collar and cuffs, trimmed with silver lace; dark green pantaloons, and half boots: their arms and other appointments are a helmet, a sabre and pouch containing a pistol and ammunition: to the pouch-belt is affixed a whistle, suspended by a chain, which is used as a call to the men in performing the different movements and operations of the Corps.

"The privates are armed with a rifle-gun, the barrel of which is brown, and is two feet and a half in length; a sword, which may be used separately as such, or may be fixed on the rifle as a bayonet; a pouch for cartridges, and a powder horn suspended from a cord slung over the shoulder. The sergeants' appointments

are the same as the privates, from whom they are only distinguished by a whistle on the pouch belt.

“They do not wear knapsacks, but carry a sort of leather portmantua, which is strapped to their shoulders.

“The arms are of English manufacture, and no expense has been spared in contributing to their perfection. Their rifles will throw a ball with the utmost precision to the distance of 300 yards, and as every shot from a rifleman ought to succeed, it is intended generally to load with a greased rag, and running ball, which is found by experience to give a juster range than loading with cartridge. All the operations are executed by the sound of the bugle, as the principal object of their extended movements is to combine the most perfect regularity with the facility of forming rapidly, at any point which the emergencies of the service may render necessary.”

That the details in the War Office manuscript are those of Colonel Coote Manningham's Corps and not those of one of the foreign Corps of Rifles which existed about this period is made clear by a paragraph which is attached to the margin of a page, and after referring to the dress of the Rifle Companies of the 60th Regiment, says :

“As there are more than one Rifle Corps, and the dress of each different, it appears requisite to mention that the description given has been solely for Colonel Coote Manningham's Corps.”

Mr. Reynolds, the well-known military dress expert, who illustrated Volumes I and II of the Regimental History, has kindly copied out the part pertaining to the Regiment and sent them to the Editor.

“*Epaulettes and How Worn.*—To be of silver embroidery or lace, with rich bullion fringe according to patterns approved by their respective colonels.

“Officers of Light Infantry Companies and all officers of the Rifle Corps when in full dress, to wear two epaulettes and on the broad end of the strap a bugle horn embroidered.

“*Full Dress Coat.*—The full dress uniform coat for officers of a Rifle Corps is to be of dark green cloth, with long skirts, and lined with white shalloon.

“The skirts turned back and fronted with white cassimere sewed down and at the joining a circle of black velvet embroidered with silver. This design was known as a skirt ornament.

“Lapels, collar, cuffs and wings, black velvet. The lapels, rather short and made to button across the body at the fifth button 3 inches in breadth at the bottom and increasing gradually to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, a standing collar faced with green cloth with which the cuffs are to be 3 inches in breadth. No slit in the cuffs, cross pocket flaps.

“Ten buttons on each lapel, including one on the collar. Three on each cuff and pocket flap.

“The wings laced with bullion and fringe besides epaulettes. The buttons set on at equal distance and all large excepting the collar and epaulettes.

“A flat plated button with a raised bugle horn and crown over it.

“*The Service Uniform of Officers of Rifle Corps.*—The undress or service uniform for officers of the Rifle Corps to be a jacket of dark green cloth, without lapels or skirts, and made to button over the body down to the waist. The breast fronted with green cloth and lined with green silk shalloon. A black velvet standing collar lined with green cloth, cuffs black velvet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, pointed and to open with five buttons; a double row of buttons on one front and a single row with buttonholes on the other. Twenty-two buttons in each row and the same number of loopings of black silk twist on each front between the rows with a knot on the outside.

“The loopings $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length at the top and reduced gradually to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom and in which form the buttons are set on, a loop of twist on each front of the collar. A row of the same down the seams from the shoulder to the

hip buttons and a double row on the fronts instead of pocket welts. Black velvet wings and straps with bullion fringe, besides which a silver chain on the wings and straps. The buttons throughout of a round form like a ball and set on at equal distances. The lace and epaulettes silver."

This type of jacket continued to be worn by officers of the Regiment until after Waterloo.

"*Waistcoats*.—The full dress waistcoat for officers of a Rifle Corps are to be white and of similar material and form as for officers of Infantry.

"The service waistcoat for officers of the Rifle Corps is to be of a dark green cloth like the jacket, cut rather short and without skirt.

"A standing collar which with the breast are to be faced with green cloth and the pockets made at the breast. Twenty-two buttons on one side of the front and buttonholes at the other.

"The buttons on all waistcoats to be small and a uniform button similar to those on the coat. No lace or embroidery and to be quite plain.

"*Breeches, Pantaloon, etc.*—Full dress of officers of Rifle Corps is to be of same material and colour as their waistcoats (i.e. white).

"The service uniform for a Rifle Corps is dark green pantaloons with a row of black twist down the seams.

"*Espontoons*.—Officers of Rifle Corps to carry small pistols.

"No longer used. No other arms to be carried by officers of Infantry but swords excepting the Rifle Corps, who besides their swords are to carry a small pistol in a pouch which is worn with a black leather belt worn over the left shoulder. The flap of the pouch ornamented with a small silver lion's head and a chain with a green ivory whistle on the front of the belt at the breast."

The statement that the flap of the pouch is ornamented with a small lion's head would seem to be wrong and that the Bugle Horn would have been the more likely badge for the flap, and that the Lion's Head as now was used to suspend the whistle chain from.

One feels pleased that the green ivory whistle did not survive. The pistols mentioned were 6 inches long.

"*Gorget*.—Not worn."

In the Regimental collection of relics now on loan to the Royal United Service Institution are two silver gorgets, so it is evident that this article of uniform was adopted by the Regiment at a later date, but most probably only worn on special occasions such as balls, levees, etc. This gorget was at first a piece of armour used to protect the neck and throat, and as such traces back to the early part of the fifteenth century, when armour was abolished in the British Army; the gorget remained as an ornament and towards the end of its existence was only worn to show the officer was on duty. They were abolished in 1830.

“*Hat or Helmet.*—Officers of the Rifle Corps when in service uniform to wear helmets with a hair cockade and green feather and a silver crown and bugle engraved on the right side of the helmet.” (*Helmets.*—“Helmets” struck out and pencilled in is: “Caps like their men.”)



The helmet was of the Light Dragoon type, and in fact the service dress of officers was very similar to that arm of the Cavalry in many details.

“*Boots.*—Officers of Rifle Corps to wear half boots.

“*Great Coats.*—The great coats for officers of a Rifle Corps are to be of dark grey cloth, double breasted and with three rows of buttons, a falling collar, cuffs with slits and four small buttons.

“The collar and cuffs of dark green cloth.

“The pocket to open in the plait and the buttons similar to the large size of the full-dress coat.

“*Sword—Sword Knot and Belts.*—Those for Rifle Corps to be sabres similar to Light Cavalry. Carried in a black leather belt round the waist on which the mounting to be silver.”

No mention is made of the colour of the sword knot, but it is presumed it was black leather, same as the belt, or silver for full dress. In the illustration of the dress published in the British Military Library, the knot is black and the officer wears white gloves. The sword scabbard is black leather with silver mounting.

“*The Jackets for Sergeants of the Rifle Corps* are to be of dark green cloth without lining, except the sleeves, but the insides of the fronts are to be faced with green cloth. Rather short skirted, and not turned back, but cut to slope off behind. No lapels, and made to button over the body down to the waist. Standing collar, which, with the cuffs, is to be made of black cloth and feathered with white. Three rows of buttons on the fronts of the jacket, and twelve in each row; two rows on one side, and one row and holes on the other. The buttons set on at equal distances, but the rows $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart at the top, and reduced gradually to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. The cuffs $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and pointed, opening at the hand with four buttons. The pockets pretty high on the fronts of the jacket and the welts set on sloping. A button on each hip and the back skirts to fold well over. The buttons small throughout, being very much raised, with a Bugle-Horn and Crown over it engraved.

“*The Jackets for Corporals and Private Men of the Rifle Corps* are to be of dark green cloth, inferior in quality to the Sergeants', but in formation, colour of the collar, cuffs, and shoulder straps, and in the buttons, to be exactly similar to the sergeants'. Each corporal is to wear two epaulettes or knots, which are to be of green and black worsted, instead of silk.

“*The Waistcoats for Sergeants of the Rifle Corps* are to be of dark green kersey and at all times issued complete. To be single-breasted, with twelve buttons on one side and holes on the other, without loopings. The fronts rather short, and no skirts or pockets. The buttons small uniform ones similar to those of the jackets.

"The sergeants of Rifle Corps, in Europe, North America, or at the Cape of Good Hope, are to wear green cloth pantaloons, similar in quality and colour to their coats. They are to be made to come down to the ankles.

"Corporals and Men of the Rifle Corps, in Europe, North America, and the Cape of Good Hope, are to be provided with green cloth pantaloons in lieu of breeches, in similar manner and form as the sergeants.

"*The Jackets for Buglers* of the Rifle Corps are to be of dark green cloth ; in the formation, number of buttons, and setting them on, etc., to be similar to the rank and file, with the collar, cuffs, shoulder-straps, and wings of black cloth. The seams throughout to be feathered with white, and a black and white worsted fringe on each wing.

"*The Jackets for the Armourers* of the Rifle Corps to be of dark grey cloth, and in formation, buttons, etc., similar to the rank and file. The cuffs and collar to be of dark green cloth, and the seams throughout to be feathered with green."

(A pencil note in the margin says : "I believe it is intended that the Armourers shall be Sergeant-Armourers, consequently their dress should correspond with their rank in the regiment." This paragraph about armourers is accordingly omitted in the "revised copy" of these regulations.)

"The Waistcoats and Breeches, or the articles substituted for them, for Drummers and Fifers (of the Line), and also for Buglers and Armourers of the Rifle Corps, to be exactly similar to what has been specified for the rank and file of their respective regiments.

"*Caps, made of felt and leather*, with a brass plate, cockade, and tuft, are to be worn by . . . every description of corps of Infantry . . . the Rifle Corps not to wear the brass fronting on their caps, but, instead, to have a Bugle and Crown, with a green cord round the cap. The sergeants and buglers to wear green feathers, the armourers and rank and file a green tuft similar to Light Infantry." (In the "amended copy" the last sentence is altered to "The sergeants, buglers, and rank and file to wear green feathers.")

"*The Sashes for the Sergeants*. . . . Those for the Rifle Corps to be stripes of black, crimson, and green worsted.

"*The Pouch* for a Rifle Corps to have a wooden box bored

for 12 rounds, and another of tin capable of holding 24 rounds. The flap of the pouch without ornaments and rounded at the corners, and fastened under the pouch by straps and buckles similar to the Line. They are also to have a powder-horn lying nearly on the outside of the top of the pouch, which is suspended by a green cord that passes over the belt and across the left shoulder ; likewise a small powder-flask kept on the breast, and suspended from the neck by a green cord. The sword bayonet belt to be also of black leather, and the same breadth as the pouch belt. It is to be worn round the waist and over the jacket ; to which the carriage for the sword bayonet is fixed, as also a ball-bag which hangs nearly in front of the body. The sling for the rifle to be of black leather and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth.

“ *The Sergeants* of the Rifle Corps to wear half boots, woollen cloth short gaiters, with small white metal buttons, and to come up sufficiently high above the ankle to prevent any opening appearing between them and the pantaloons.

“ *The Sergeants* of the Rifle Corps are to carry a rifle and sword bayonet. The pouch smaller than the men's, and the flap ornamented with a brass Lion's head. The belt similar to the men's. They have a green ivory whistle, like to officers', and a powder-flask and horn like the men. The sword-belt, worn round the waist, to be of the same form and breadth as the men's.

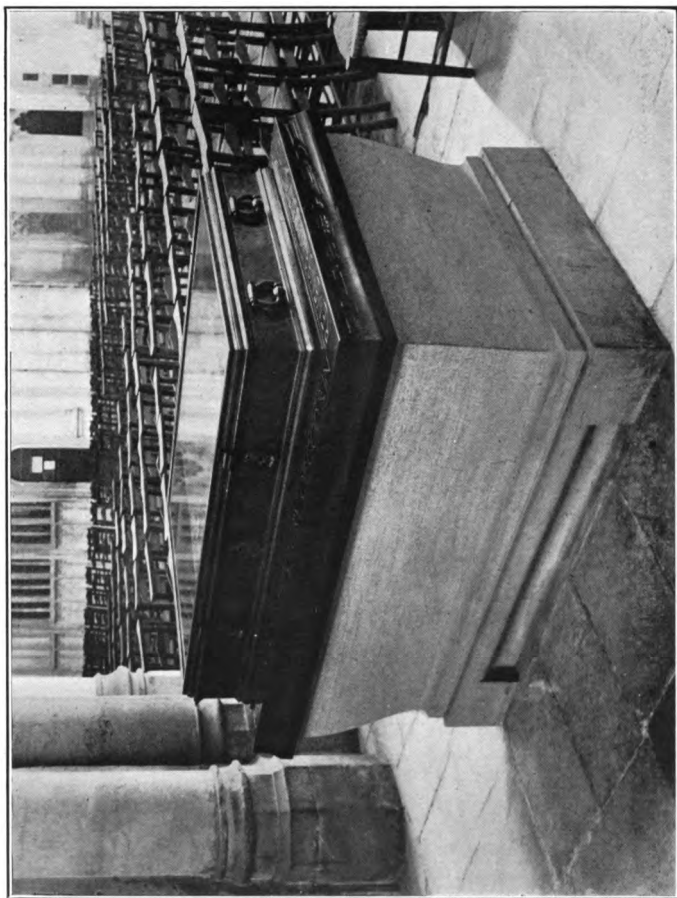
“ *The Rank and File* of the Rifle Corps to be armed with a rifle gun and sword bayonet $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.”

The Baker Rifle with which the Corps was armed was a far better weapon than the musket with which the Regiments of the Line were armed, the official range of which was 200 yards, but the balls as a rule began to strike the ground at 120 yards distant.

In 1792 a match took place between a Bowman and a Musketeer ; the distance was 100 yards and the time one minute, the number of shots twenty.

The Bow won by placing sixteen arrows out of twenty in the target. The Musket only scored twelve hits.

The Rifle Corps did not serve in the West Indies, so no provision of special clothing for that climate was made for them.



THE ROLL OF HONOUR—WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE REGIMENTAL MEMORIAL AND ROLL OF HONOUR FOR THE LATE WAR.

By MAJOR W. H. DAVIES.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the Memorial during 1924.

The three figures for the Memorial have left the sculptor's hands and the castings are in course of preparation.

Arrangements regarding the site are in progress and the completion of the work in the ensuing summer may be confidently expected.

The Roll of Honour, comprising a record of all those of The Rifle Brigade who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918, was deposited in Winchester Cathedral at a Dedication Service held on Saturday, 31 May 1924, at which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade, was present.

A guard of honour of two officers (Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn, D.S.O., M.C., and Lieut. V. B. Turner) and fifty Riflemen was formed up on the green facing the south door of the Cathedral. The Duke of Connaught arrived at ten minutes past four, with the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and his Equerry in attendance. H.R.H., having inspected the guard of honour, walked to the south door, where he was received by the Dean, the other Cathedral clergy present being Canon Braithwaite, Canon Robinson, the Archdeacon of Winchester, the Archdeacon of Surrey, Canon Goodman, Precentor Salter, and Minor

Canon Woods. The Rev. G. H. Bateman, C.F., was also present. The Cathedral choir, under Dr. Prendergast, led the procession to the Roll of Honour, H.R.H. walking with the Dean. The Casket and Roll of Honour were veiled by a large Union Jack. Psalm xxiii. was first sung by the choir; the Dean said the Lord's Prayer, a prayer "For all those who counted not their lives dear unto themselves but laid them down for their friends," and a prayer for the Empire.

H.R.H. then unveiled the Roll of Honour in the following words:—

"To the Glory of God, and as a lasting record of the Names of those Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Riflemen of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), who laid down their lives for their country in the Great War of 1914-18, I unveil this Roll of Honour."

Immediately the unveiling flag had been removed H.R.H. continued:—

"To the Glory of God, and in honoured memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), who laid down their lives for their Sovereign and their Empire in the Great War, I offer this Roll of Honour, and commit it to the care of the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral Church for ever."

The Dean accepted the Roll of Honour and dedicated it—"To the Honour and Glory of Almighty God, and in memory of these His servants, we dedicate this Roll of Honour, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." The Dean gave the Blessing, and the service—which occupied less than ten minutes—closed with a verse of the National Anthem.

The Casket having been opened, H.R.H. inspected some pages of the Roll of Honour, and was then

escorted by the Dean to the west door of the Cathedral, where the guard of honour and a large assembly of the public awaited his departure.

A wreath of bay leaves was afterwards laid on the casket, with a smaller one of rosemary, to which was attached the words: "They rode on with honour," Capt. Spencer Drummond.

For the Dedication Service a congregation of some five hundred had assembled in the lower part of the nave of the Cathedral. About two hundred seats were reserved for relatives of those whose names are recorded in the Roll of Honour; otherwise the brief service was open to any who chose to attend.

The following particulars will be of interest to those who have not as yet had an opportunity of actually seeing the Roll of Honour and its accessories.

THE BOOK.—The draft was prepared, with infinite labour, from information derived from many sources.

The Roll is written on vellum leaves specially prepared for the purpose; one side only of each leaf being used, the Character, throughout, being in black script.

The work was designed and executed by Mr. A. B. Woodhouse of Teddington; who, himself, served with the 16th Battalion during the Great War.

The arrangement of the Roll is by Battalions in numerical order; in the Battalions, by ranks; and under ranks, the names alphabetically.

Each page has one column of not more than fifty names, and two fine marginal lines; one green, the other black. With the exception of the green lines there is no colour used throughout the book; nor is there any gilding or illumination.

The particulars recorded in each entry are as follows :—

Number ; Rank ; Christian Names ; Surname ; Decorations ; Casualty ; Date of Casualty ; Theatre.

The following statement gives the numbers recorded, by Battalions, etc.

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
1st Battalion	73	1,598	1,671
2nd „	100	1,550	1,650
3rd „	51	912	963
4th „	15	398	413
Depot	—	7	7
5th „	1	21	22
6th „	3	21	24
7th „	27	682	709
8th „	42	844	886
9th „	43	887	930
10th „	33	540	573
11th „	19	638	657
12th „	40	762	802
13th „	38	775	813
14th „	2	5	7
15th „	1	7	8
16th „	36	700	736
Detached from the Regt.	59	630	689
Staff	10	—	10
Past Officers	5	—	5
Total	598	10,977	11,575

THE BINDING is of old Anglo-Russian brown hide, handsomely blind tooled with border panels and four silver bosses on each cover at the corners of the embellishments.

It was designed and carried out by Messrs. W. H.

Smith & Son, the well-known booksellers, the silver bosses being the work of Miss Cockerell.

THE CLASPS are very solidly made of hand-wrought and chiselled silver, so designed as to give great strength and rigidity, combined with softly undulating surfaces in harmony with the leather binding.

They are double hinged to give the requisite flexibility and the rivet heads holding them in position are formed in the shape of tiny Tudor Roses.

They were designed and executed by Mr. Omar Ramsden, of Kensington.

The dimensions of the book are—

Length, 25 ins.

Breadth, 21 „

Depth, 5 „

The whole massive work is, in all its details, simple, handsome and impressive ; and strikingly appropriate to its solemn purpose.

THE CASKET.—The book is deposited in a bronze casket. It rests on a morocco cushion supported by a plain bronze sloping desk.

The casket measures four feet six inches in length, two feet nine inches in width and eight inches in depth.

The metal is very slightly polished and is of the colour of an old bronze coin.

On the front of the casket, towards the north aisle, is the Regimental Badge, and the key-hole covers bear the initials “ R.B.”

At each end are two strong ring handles.

The lid is formed of a sheet of plate glass.

The Casket was made by Messrs. Gardiner of Bristol.

THE PEDESTAL.—The pedestal supporting the

casket consists of a slab of polished black Belgian marble, about five feet long and five inches thick, resting on a massive block of Bramley Fall Stone.

Around the edge of the marble slab runs the legend, in bold Roman characters—

“TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN REMEMBRANCE
OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RIFLE
BRIGADE WHO FELL IN THE WAR. 1914–1918.”

The pedestal stands in a bay on the north side of the nave, near the many older Rifle Brigade Memorials in the north aisle, and opposite the King's Royal Rifle Corps Memorial on the south side.

It rests on an ancient Norman foundation below the pavement and is the work of Messrs. Blackwell & Moody of Winchester.

Both casket and pedestal were designed by Mr. T. D. Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architectural Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter.

The Casket is kept locked, but the Verger on duty will open it for those who wish to inspect the Roll of Honour.

The whole of this part of the Memorial was prepared under the supervision of Captain V. N. Ward, a member of Lord Lucan's Memorial Committee.

The presentation of funds to the Riflemen's Aid Society will be made after the charges in respect of the other parts of the Memorial have been disposed of.

THE NEW BATTLE HONOURS.

THE following honours were approved for the Regiment by the War Office, and are shown in the official Army List, those in capital letters being the ten which are shown in heavy type and which may be displayed on the Regiment's appointment.

LE CATEAU.
Retreat from Mons.
MARNE, 1914.
Aisne, 1914.
Armentières.
NEUVE CHAPELLE.
YPRES, 1915, 17.
Gravenstafel.
St. Julien.
Frezenberg.
Bellewaarde.
Aubers.
Hooge, 1915.
SOMME, 1916, 18.
Albert, 1916.
Delville Wood.
Guillemont.
Morval.
Le Transloy.
Ancre Heights.
Ancre, 1916.
ARRAS, 1917, 18.

Vimy, 1917.
Scarpe, 1917, 18.
MESSINES, 1917.
Pilckem.
Langemarck, 1917.
Menin Road.
Polygon Wood.
Broodseinde.
Poelcappelle.
Passchendaele.
CAMBRAI, 1917, 18.
St. Quentin.
Rosières.
Lys.
Hazebrouck.
Drocourt-Quéant.
HINDENBURG LINE.
Canal du Nord.
Selle.
Valenciennes. [18.
France & Flanders, 1914-
MACEDONIA, 1915-18.

The List for the Regiment was compiled by a Committee presided over by Lieut.-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., information being procured by correspondence with officers who had been in Command of Battalions, on the Staff of Divisions, Brigades, etc., in which Battalions of the Regiment had served, and by an exhaustive reference to War Diaries.

It may possibly appear to some officers that actions in which they or their Battalions took part do not appear in this list, but they must remember that the honour for any battle or minor operation is decided by a strictly topographical limit, and if the Battalion fought outside that limit the honour is not allowed.

The amount of trouble and assistance that A.G.10, the branch of the War Office dealing with Battle Honours, have taken in verifying and helping Regiments in their claims is emphasized by the fact that in the original application the Somme 1916, Polygon Wood, and Canal du Nord were not put in for, and it was A.G.10 who pointed out to the Regiment that they were entitled to them. They have also recently allowed the following which will, in due course, be added to those already shown in the Army List.

Bazentin.	Ancre, 1918.	Albert, 1918.
Flers Course-	Villers Breton-	Havrincourt.
lette.	neux.	Sambre.
Arleux.	Bethune.	
Avre.	Aisne, 1918.	

The following honours which were applied for were disallowed on account of the Battalions concerned being outside the official area :—

Festubert.	Amiens.	Capture of
Thiepval.	St. Quentin	Douai.
Bullecourt.	Canal.	Pursuit to Mons.
Bapaume.		Doiran.

The Battle honour Loos was also originally applied for by the Regimental Committee but disallowed by the War Office, although the losses of the 2nd Battalion amounted to nine Officers and two hundred and forty-two Other Ranks; while the 12th Battalion suffered seven Officer casualties and three hundred and twenty-two Other Ranks. The reasons the honour was disallowed are:—

2nd Battalion.

War Diary shows Battalion at the under-mentioned places on the dates specified:—

25–26.9.15, in trenches just S. of “Bois Grenier.”

26–27.9.15, in billets near “Fleurbaix.”

27.9.15–2.10.15, in billets N. of River Layes.

2–7.10.15, relieved 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment in trenches (No. 5 Sec.) just S. of “Bois Grenier.”

8.10.15, in billets near “Fleurbaix.”

All places mentioned are outside the prescribed area for this battle. Trenches just S. of “Bois Grenier” (the nearest) being approximately $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles outside.

12th Battalion.

Battalion in trenches on 25.9.15, at Chapigny Farm M.24.C. (Sheet 36 S.W.) moved into billets at Rue du Paradis, Laventie, M.4.d. until 29.9.15.

29.9.15–3.10.15, relieved the 12th Bn. K.R.R.C.,

who held the line N. of Winchester Road, and found garrisons for Dreadnought, Grant and Winchester Posts (M.23.d.).

3.10.15–8.10.15, in billets at Spinette Farm (M.16.d.).

8.10.15, same as for 29.9.15–3.10.15.

All places mentioned are outside the prescribed area for this battle.

The nearest point to the area is M.23.d., which is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles outside.

STORIES OF THE REGIMENT.

THE following are contributed by Major H. Hone.

BARRACK DAMAGES : TALE OF A BRICK.

When stationed at Devonport in 1893 a charge of 8s. 6d. was sent against the Battalion by the Engineers for replacing a new brick (a plinth brick) to the corner of a building occupied by our married people. This charge being excessive for a brick, a detail of the charge was asked for. The detail on receipt showed the price of the brick purchased from a distant station, carriage of the same to Devonport, cement and workmanship. Now it happened that our Armourer-Sergeant lived in this building and saw the work done. Simple cement stuck on the broken brick, shaped and coloured like the brick.

The C.O. being informed, it was arranged to leave the case over until General Harrison (an old Engineer), who commanded the Station, made his inspection of all the married buildings in the Station. On the day of inspection the Staffs of the several Corps attended. On arrival at the building in question, the C.O. reported to the General of the high price we had been charged for a brick. He replied that if you break bricks you must pay for them. "But, Sir," answered the C.O., "my Quarter-Master tells me it is not a brick." "Not a brick," shouted the General, calling for the Engineers' Officer. To see the result of this brick question all the Staffs gathered round the spot. The Armourer-Sergeant, who knew about the brick, was

there with his penknife, and scratching away the colouring exposed the cement.

Collapse of the Engineers.

Years ago, cases like this, no doubt, often happened. Things charged but not replaced. There is the story of the young officer who was stationed at Chatham, who on leaving his quarters was charged for a new hearth-stone. No doubt it was broken when he took it over. Years after he was again at Chatham and looking up his old quarters found the old broken stone there, which, no doubt, had been paid for several times.

TRADES.

While at Devonport General Harrison requested the C.O. to make a trial of teaching those who cared for it a few trades. About sixty names were sent in. For carpenters to be taught by the Pioneer-Sergeant tools were purchased from canteen funds, tailors to attend the tailor's shop. The Commissariat Department were willing to teach butchers and bakers, a coach-builder and the head of a shoe factory were also willing to take in a few men.

For a few weeks a number of men attended. This work was to be done in their own spare time, but the pleasures of Plymouth and Devonport towns, with the out-door sports, were too attractive for them. At the end of about two months only two men carried on. One, a tailor, who was kept in the tailor's shop, the other a shoemaker, who was keeping his hand in and eventually looked after the Regimental Shoemaker's Shop. The coach-builders failed to turn up. The butchers and bakers had to attend at the Commissariat Stores too early for their liking.

To make the General, who often passed the building, think that work was going on, the tools and shavings were left on the tables.

It was quite a failure.

GARDENS.

Not so the following.

About half an acre of ground (where once stood some of the old town walls, and very stony it was) was handed over to the Battalion for Company gardens. The transport wagon was out at times begging and stealing earth to improve things. Seeds were purchased by the canteen. A prize to be given for the best Company garden. Potatoes were the chief thing grown. The result was splendid; paid for all the expenses.

The General was very pleased at the result from such ground.

BUGLES.

The present pattern bugles with the two turns have only been in use since about 1870. My Battalion received them a few years after we returned from Canada in 1867.

Those in use before had only the one turn, something like the silver bugle presented to Bandmaster Miller, but without the keys and attachments mentioned in the CHRONICLE for 1897. The bugle cords were then green, now they are black and green.

SWORD SCABBARDS.

The steel scabbards to the Staff-Sergeants' swords were brought into use about thirty years ago. The 4th Battalion received them a few years after we returned from India in 1890; before then the scabbards were leather, with steel mountings.

BANDSMEN'S CLOTHING.

The present fine cloth tunic with wings, etc., in wear by Bandsmen, is a very old issue. Not so the present braided serge frock. This was first issued about 1894. Previous to this any braiding required had to be provided and paid for by the Battalion.

ADAM'S BRIGADE AT WATERLOO.

Extracts from "The Traditions of the Scots Greys and Highlanders," published at Glasgow in 1850.

"The Black Brunswickers on the right—so-called from the mourning worn for the Duke of Brunswick, who fell at Jena, and now, indeed, it may be said, for his son the Duke, who fell at Quatre Bras—had been sharply engaged to the right with a body of Cuirassiers where their Commander, Du Platt, fell mortally wounded. Adam's Brigade, 71st Highlanders, 52nd, and 2nd Battalion 95th Regiment, was moving to their support, when a body of French Infantry opened a terrible fire upon the squares. Wellington in person passed through the leaden shower, for he perceived, for the first time that day, an impression made upon his line. 'Ninety-fifth!' he cried. 'What will they say in England?' And forming the Brigade in line, four deep, he gave the word, 'Drive these fellows off.' A wild cheer followed the undoubting order. The 71st and 95th advanced at double quick step, increasing, as the natural manner of the Highlanders perhaps dictated, to a run, fairly thrust the enemy over the hill at the point of the bayonet, and bringing their right shoulders round, whilst the 52nd fell in to support behind, came into contact with the Corps of the Guards, under Maitland, presenting a curved front, which the

enemy found it impossible to penetrate. The furious cannonade to which both 71st and 95th were exposed no doubt thinned their numbers. The 71st, indeed, suffered as severely as any regiment in the line. Even the 52nd had numbers knocked over in their rearward position; and all three corps were repeatedly but fruitlessly charged by cavalry. To Napoleon and his Generals it was now manifest that the battle was not to be won against infantry and artillery by the most brilliant cavalry in the world. Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte lay in his way; the latter he resolved to have at all hazards; and Marshal Ney was the man necessarily selected for the achievement. Meantime, in the passage of arms last commemorated, it must be noticed, that the 95th Rifles had eminently distinguished themselves—Major Eccles with his company, having destroyed more of the enemy's Cuirassiers, during the day, than the sum of their own numbers. And, as instances of personal prowess or individual bravery are always acceptable to the reader, as well as grateful to the historian, we may quote an anecdote from amongst the few which Gleig condescends to tell, of a single combat by a member of this particular corps.

“ ‘A tall, powerful Highlander, Lieutenant John Stuart, made himself conspicuous by a hand-to-hand encounter, which, had he been less resolute and active, must have proved his last. During one of those lulls which occur in all general actions, Stuart and his men lay in skirmishing order behind a hedge. About 60 or 100 yards in front of them, lining in like manner a ditch or hollow, a body of French tirailleurs had taken post, and each party continued for a while to watch without molesting the other. At last a French officer rose out of his own ditch and, either because

he really desired to encourage his men or for the mere purpose of bravado, advanced some space in their front, waving his sword. It would have been easy enough to pick him off, for the Rifles needed no instruction as marksmen in those days; but Stuart would not permit that; on the contrary, his orders were: "Men, keep quiet!" while he himself sprang through the hedge, and ran to meet the French officer. The latter did not shun the duel. He, too, was a tall and active-looking man, and in his rapier he had a decided advantage over Stuart, who was armed with the very crooked sabre which it was the fashion in those days for officers of the Rifle Corps to carry. The combatants met, and so badly tempered was Stuart's weapon that at the very first pass it broke off not far from the hilt. The Frenchman saw his advantage and prepared to use it. He flourished his sword as if in defiance and made a lunge at his adversary's body, which, however, the Highlander received in his left arm, and before a second thrust could be administered the two men closed. It was the struggle of a moment and no more. Stuart bore his enemy to the earth, and with the broken piece of his sabre slew him.'"

WATERLOO AND THE WORKHOUSE.

Contributed by Viscount Dillon, C.H.

Some time toward the end of the eighteenth century Oliver, native of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, and a worker in the stone pits there, joined the county Militia. Soon after he was transferred to the 3rd Battalion of The Rifle Brigade or as it was then the 95th. On June 18 he had the honour of being present and doing his bit at the Battle of Waterloo, and he

told me that he saw a man on a white horse who he was told was Napoleon. In those days the soldier was able to see his enemy, and it must have been somewhat of a pleasure to know what he was like. Oliver told me also of a comrade who while leaning on his rifle suddenly fell, a round shot having removed his support. Further he remembered when the Young Guard came up to attack and then thought better of it, and retired; the English cheered them off. Well, after the great victory Oliver was glad to see his officers playing cricket in the Champs Elysées. With peace came reduction of the army and Oliver, not having enough inches of stature and perhaps not too brilliant a character, found himself again a civilian and one without a pension. He returned to Stonesfield and resumed his work at the pits, varied a little by occasional poaching, a habit very common among his co-villagers.

At last old age and defective vision forced him into the Workhouse. But on every June 18 he was allowed to go out. A worthy clergyman, chaplain to the Workhouse, having heard that Oliver claimed to have shared in the honours of Waterloo, told him on the next anniversary to come and have a bite with him. The chaplain's good dinner and ale loosened Oliver's tongue, and when he spoke of Waterloo the good chaplain asked him if he could prove what he said. Oliver assented; the Chaplain wrote to *The Times*, *Punch* and other papers, pointing out that the Workhouse was not the proper ending for such a life. The War Office said he should have known (what the public did not know) that there was a special fund for Waterloo survivors. Anyway Oliver got ninepence a day from this fund and another ninepence from subscribers to the papers. But before this good ending, the War Office

sent two officials to ask Oliver where he was on a certain night. Oliver replied that his corps marched up to Bergen op Zoom, fired two shots into the town to wake the French and then marched away. This was satisfactory, so Oliver retired to his village with one shilling and sixpence a day and a good parting dinner from the good chaplain. Thus all ended happily, and in 1870 I used to go and see the old man who though nearly blind sang out when I showed him a bit of regimental riband, "The black and green, the finest colours ever seen."

Well this was a happy finale to a countryman's life, but "surgit amari aliquid." One day in Stonesfield I met the clergyman's wife, and when I asked how was Oliver she said, "Oh, it is so sad, he has taken to drink." "Well," I said, "he has been a long time about it, but it does not matter." However I went down to the public-house and asked if Oliver came often. The answer was, "Why he spends the whole day drinking a half-pint and talking to anyone who will listen to him."

Oliver died in August 1870, aged 80 years, and rests in his own village home. I wonder if in fifty-five years from now the sad story of the Workhouse ending for men of the Great War will repeat itself.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

Command of the Rifle Depot.

DURING the month of November Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O., handed over the command of the Rifle Depot to Colonel B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O. (formerly K.R.R.C.).

Colonel Salmon had commanded the Depot for four years, going there upon giving up command of the 4th Battalion.

His retirement will be a matter of regret to all ranks of the Regiment, but we are glad to say he is continuing to act as Hon. Secretary of the Rifle Brigades Old Comrades' Association, in which Society he has always been interested and for which he has done so much.

The 21 Battalions.

THE statement in the official Army List at the head of the battle honours for the late war that the Regiment had 21 Battalions must have puzzled many, and even good mathematical brains were defeated.

In August 1914 there were four Regular and two Special Reserve Battalions, in August 1915 four Regular, two Special Reserve and ten Service Battalions, of which latter two were Reserve Battalions. Total, 16.

August 1916, four Regular, two Special Reserve, eleven Service, of which latter three were Reserve,

and seven newly formed Territorial Battalions. Total, 24.

August 1917, four Regular, two Special Reserve, eight Service, and nine Territorial Battalions. Total, 23.

August 1918, the same as August 1917.

The correct solution is four Regular Battalions, two Special Reserve Battalions, and the following:—

Designation.	Date of Formation.	Date of Disbandment, Amalgamation, etc.	Remarks.
¹ 7th (Service) Battn. .	22.8.1914	18.6.1918	Personnel absorbed by 33rd London Regt.
¹ 8th „ „ .	22.8.1914	3.8.1918	Disbanded.
¹ 9th „ „ .	30.8.1914	3.8.1918	„
¹ 10th „ „ .	20.9.1914	15.2.1918	„
¹ 11th „ „ .	20.9.1914	30.5.1919	} Cadres to Dispersal Units.
¹ 12th „ „ .	21.9.1914	11.6.1919	
¹ 13th „ „ .	31.10.1914	5.5.1919	
14th (Reserve) „ .	31.10.1914	1.9.1916	Became 19th Training Res. Battn.
15th „ „ .	31.10.1914	1.9.1916	Became 20th Training Res. Battn.
¹ 16th (Service) „ (St. Pancras) .	9.7.1915	8.6.1919	Cadre to Dispersal Units.
17th (Reserve) „ .	15.10.1915	1.9.1916	Became 112th Training Res. Battn.
26th (Garrison) „ .	16.6.1919	25.7.1919	Personnel transferred to 20th Hants. Regt.
² 51st (Graduated) Battn.	1.11.1917	2.3.1920	Formerly 237th Infy. Battn.
² 52nd „ „ .	1.11.1917	4.3.1920	Formerly 241st Infy. Battn.
² 53rd (Y. Soldiers) „ .	1.11.1917	31.10.1919	Formerly 18th Training Res. Battn.

Total 21.

The eight Territorial Battalions are not counted, but the 26th Battalion is, although it never appeared as part of the Regiment in any Army List, existed

¹ Served Overseas in Great War.

² Became "Service" Battalions 8.2.1919 on forming part of the Rhine Army.

as such for just over a month, and was not formed until after the Armistice.

Unveiling of 24th Division War Memorial.

THE Memorial to the 24th Division, in which the 3rd Battalion served from October 1915 to the end of the War, was unveiled in Battersea Park by Lord Plumer on Saturday, 4 October.

Each regiment was represented by a guard of honour, and the representatives of the 3rd Battalion were found from among old members of the Battalion now with the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot.

Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C.

R.S.M. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M.

C.S.M. Partridge.

C.S.M. Wood, M.M.

Q.M.S. Aston.

Sergt. Dalton.

Sergt. Sibley.

Sergt. Slater.

Sergt. Watson.

Acting-Sergt. Pearce.

Acting-Corporal Meade.

Rifleman Isaac.

Rifleman Saunders.

Many other old members of the 3rd Battalion were there, including Lieut.-Colonel Kewley, D.S.O., M.C., who commanded it from June 1917 onwards. Among the clergy was Padre Arthur Buxton, the brother of Lieut. Andrew Buxton (3rd Bn. The Rifle Brigade), who was killed at Messines, and who himself was attached to the Battalion.

The Memorial is the work of Mr. Eric Kennington, who as an artist visited the 3rd Battalion in 1916, and whose work includes the two pictures, "A Sergeant of The Rifle Brigade" and "The Raider," both painted on this visit.

It consists of three figures of soldiers on a pedestal bearing the badges of all the regiments which at

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different times formed part of the 24th Division. One figure represents Cheerfulness, one dogged Determination, and one Courage. The figures are designed on somewhat unconventional lines, and undoubtedly they represent the war-time soldier and not the pre-war type ; but as the 24th Division was a war-time division, it cannot be said that the types represented are out of place. The figure representing Cheerfulness is dressed in shorts, and as the 3rd Battalion were the first, if not the only unit to adopt shorts in the summers of 1917-18, it may be said, and not inappropriately, that the cheerful figure is that of a Rifleman.

Royal Victorian Medal.

ON 4 April 1924 the King presented at Windsor Castle the Royal Victorian Medal to Inspector A. Godding, of the " A " Division Metropolitan Police, in charge of the Royal Household Police at the Castle, on his retirement.

Inspector Godding joined the Police in 1891, after eight years in the Regiment.

Gift of Manuscript.

EXTRACTS from MSS. books given to the Regiment by Colonel A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O. The books formerly belonged to Lieutenant R. H. Fitzgerald, who served in the Regiment from 1812-25.

Extract from Regimental Orders :—

“ Limerick, 5 April 1824.

“ Finding many of the details connected with the economy of the Corps, as pointed out in the standing orders of the Rifle Brigade, obsolete, and no longer acted up to, Lieut.-Colonel Brown publishes the

following memoranda for the information and guidance of the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 2nd Battalion, and desires that they may be most strictly complied with.

“*Dress of the Men.*—The men will invariably dress for the morning parade in their full regimental uniform, which they will continue to wear until dinner hour on week days and sunset on Sundays. After that hour all men off duty will appear in undress jackets and forage caps, with white trousers, during the summer season, and no man will be allowed to quit the Barrack Guard or his quarters at any time without his sidearms, unless employed on duty of fatigue.

“White trousers are at all seasons to be worn on the march, whether in Battalion or Detachments or Escorts, but the green ones will be put on immediately on the arrival in quarters and continued to be worn throughout the day.”

Forthcoming Books on Rifles and Light Infantry.

COLONEL J. F. C. FULLER, D.S.O., is about to bring out two new books which will be of great interest to all members of the old Light Division as well as to other Riflemen and Light Infantrymen. The books are entitled “Sir John Moore’s System of Training,” and “British Light Infantry in the Eighteenth Century.”

The Regiment, as the old 95th Rifles of Peninsula days, figures largely in both works.

The books, which will be illustrated, are to be sold at ten shillings and sixpence each, and should prove a valuable addition to the standard works on the history of the Regiment.

"The Rifleman."

THE 1st Battalion are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in having started a Battalion Monthly Journal.

The first number of "The Rifleman" appeared in January 1924 and has been issued regularly ever since with increasing excellency.

Who the Editor is has been kept secret, but he has our good wishes and sincere sympathy.

Two Generations of Riflemen.

THE photograph of J. Ryan, D.C.M., was received from Canada, where he is now resident; his companion in the photograph is also an ex-Rifleman and served with the 1st Battalion when they were in Canada in 1866. J. Ryan belonged to the 2nd Battalion and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in the *London Gazette*, 11 March 1916. The official account is as follows:—"For conspicuous gallantry and good work as a Battalion sniper. No work of this kind was too dangerous for him. While carrying on a duel with an enemy sniper in the front of our parapet he was wounded, this being the third time he had been wounded during the year. His services have been most valuable and his devotion very marked."

From a letter recently received from J. Ryan he appears to still keep up his sniping, but has changed his target from Huns to moose, deer, etc.

Major H. Hone.

IN last year's CHRONICLE was illustrated the Colour-Sergeant's Badges worn by Major H. Hone when a Colour-Sergeant in the 4th Battalion.



TWO GENERATIONS OF RIFLEMEN.

Major Hone has now presented these interesting badges to the Regiment for inclusion in their collection of Relics, and has also given the small book which he used, with the cover of that carried by his father, James Hone. On the outside he has written :

Father in 2nd Battalion . . . 1831-1852

Son in 4th Battalion. . . . 1857-1898

Son in 15th (Prov.) Battalion . 1901-1902

Service—

Father 21 years 117 days

Son 41 years 349 days

Total 63 years 101 days

A truly fine record !

James Hone enlisted in the Regiment 4 June 1831 at Dover, and served in Bermuda 1841, in Halifax 1842, and in Canada 1846 to 1852. He received the long service and good conduct medal.

The donor of the book enlisted in the Regiment at Winchester, aged 14, on 9 November 1857. His service abroad was as follows : Malta, 1858-63 ; Gibraltar, 1863-65 ; Canada, 1865-67 ; India, 1873-88 ; Burma, 1888-90.

He received the medal for Afghanistan 1878-79 with clasp for Ali Musjid, and the long service and good conduct medal, while in 1901 he received the long-delayed Canadian medal with clasp, Canada, 1866. In 1917 he received for distinguished and meritorious service an annuity of £50.

In 1882 he compiled for Colonel Wood, then commanding the 4th Battalion, a book giving all the Battalion and Company calls of the Regiment, showing the words used, and also the bugle marches used by the Regiment. This book is inscribed as follows :

“This book was compiled by me for Colonel Wood, C.O. 4th Battalion, in 1882, when quartermaster.

The Battalion and Company calls, with words, were obtained from the Battalions. The marches were in use during my service in the 4th Battalion. The majority are very old, in use with the 1st Battalion, brought to the 4th by the first Bugle-Major, T. Clements, who came from that Battalion.”

He was in the Cape War and the Crimea, often mentioned as being Sir Harry Smith’s field bugler during the war. Most of the words put to the field and barrack calls were by Colonel Wood, also the introduction.

“The field call, ‘The Alert,’ I wrote out when Bugle-Major in 1870, for Colonel F. Elrington, who had something to do with the change of the Army Drill Book.

“This call being introduced, I believe copies of this book of marches, etc., were sent to the other Battalions.”

The New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. S. AUSTIN, D.S.O., is to be congratulated on the excellent History he has compiled of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade (the Earl of Liverpool’s Own).

The History contains Forewords from Major-General Sir A. H. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., formerly Commander of the New Zealand Division, and from the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, His Excellency the Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O.

Lord Liverpool, in his Foreword, writes:—

“The record of the Imperial Regiment shows that

wherever there was something required of the army during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there the Regiment was to be found; that of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade, short though it be, speaks of general efficiency and the performance of a succession of gallant deeds in whatever quarter of the globe it was called upon to serve during the Great War."

The Regiment consisted of four Battalions and served in Egypt before going to France.

The book is excellently printed and illustrated with maps and photographs. It contains eleven appendices, giving the Roll of Honour, awards and distinctions, and details about the interior economy.

All ranks of The Rifle Brigade will regret that under the present organization of the Defence Force of New Zealand, the Regiment has not found a place, but we must hope for a resuscitation which will enable the liaison between the two Regiments to be continued.

The official History of The New Zealand Rifle Brigade (the Earl of Liverpool's Own). Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Austin, D.S.O. Published at Wellington by Messrs. L. T. Watkins, Ltd., 115, Taranaki Street.

ALLIED REGIMENTS.

The Winnipeg Rifles.

ARMY ORDER No. 296, dated 1 September 1924, announced :—

“ His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Winnipeg Rifles being allied to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own).”

Great pleasure will be felt by all ranks of the Regiment at the above announcement.



It is hoped that representatives of the Winnipeg Rifles may visit the 2nd Battalion and the Depot in 1925; and that they will attend the Annual Club Dinner and The Rifle Brigade Reunion Dinner.

Ways and means of organizing competitions between The Rifle Brigade and the Allied Regiments are under consideration.

Copies of all The Rifle Brigade Publications have been presented to the Winnipeg Rifles.

It is hoped to make the Alliance a real one and not

only a paper transaction, and with this view H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief has approved of the following :—

(a) Officers of the Winnipeg Rifles to be honorary members of The Rifle Brigade Club and to be informed of the Regimental Colours in case they may wish to wear them.

(b) The alliance to be notified in Battalion Orders and in the CHRONICLE, and also to be put on the Discharge Papers.

(c) Members of the Regiment who visit England to be invited to visit the home Battalion and officers to be made Honorary Members of the Messes of both Battalions.

(d) The Winnipeg Rifles to be asked to contribute an annual letter to the CHRONICLE and to receive a copy of each year's issue.

(e) The Riflemen's Aid Society have consented to do their best to assist with advice and information any men of the Winnipeg Rifles who come to England; while enquiries are been made regarding Old Comrades' Associations, or similar organizations associated with the Winnipeg Rifles, in Canada, to which Riflemen going out to settle in the Dominion might refer for guidance.

The 90th Winnipeg Rifles were raised in November 1883 by Colonel Kennedy. The Regiment took a foremost part in the suppression of the Riel Rebellion of 1885, a campaign which stands out as a landmark in Canadian History, being the first occasion on which the Dominion undertook a war without the help of Regular British troops. The campaign was a hard one, and commenced in terrible weather, the thermometer often being below 15°, freezing, and the roads becoming knee deep in mud and water; the actual

field of operations was more than two thousand miles away from the centre of population, while to add to all these difficulties were the facts that practically no medical transport or commissariat service existed, and the Expeditionary Force was composed of newly formed troops.

In spite of these detriments the Canadian Militia emerged from the campaign victorious and of proved mettle.

During the late war the Regiment formed the 8th Canadian Overseas Infantry Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and subsequently formed part of the Manitoba Regiment. It is hoped that in a future issue of the CHRONICLE a fuller account of the Winnipeg Rifles may be given by one of themselves.

The Headquarters of our Allied Regiment is at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

INFORMATION has been received as we go to print that His Majesty the King has approved of the alliance to the Regiment of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. This announcement will be received with much gratification by all ranks of the Regiment.

It is regretted that there has not been sufficient time for any letter to be received from the Regiment, but it is hoped that next year's issue will have a full account of our new Allies.

A copy of the excellent History of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 1914-19, has been

presented to The Rifle Brigade Club by the Regiment.

The History has been written by Mr. R. Hodder-Williams, formerly a Lieutenant in the Regiment, and consists of two volumes. Volume I contains the history of the Regiment's formation and the subsequent service on the Western Front, as well as a Foreword by their Colonel-in-Chief, The Lady Patricia Ramsay.

The P.P.C.L.I. arrived in France 22 December 1914 and became part of the 80th Brigade, 27th Division. In the same Brigade were the 4th Battalion



The Rifle Brigade, 3rd and 4th Battalions K.R.R.C., and 2nd Battalion K.S.L.I.

The Regimental history during the next four years is a fine record of hard fighting and brave achievements.

The actual authority for the raising of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry is dated 8 August 1914, but Major A. Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, who originated the plan of formation for the Regiment, had submitted his scheme to the Canadian Government five days before.

The Regiment was composed, as far as possible, of ex-regulars of the Canadian or Imperial Forces, or of men who had seen service in South Africa.

The first Adjutant of the Regiment was Captain H. C. Buller, The Rifle Brigade, who at the outbreak of the War was A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. He was killed commanding the P.P.C.L.I. at Sanctuary Wood, 2 June 1916.

In his report of the fight at Bellewaarde Ridge, Major-General Snow, commanding the Vth Corps, says :—

“ No Regiment could have fought with greater determination or endurance. Many would have failed where they succeeded.”

These remarks, made early in 1915 within six months of the Regiment's arrival in France, can be equally applied to their services throughout the War.

Volume II contains the Regimental Roll of Honour, and, among other interesting information, a complete Nominal Roll and Record of Services of the Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men who served with the P.P.C.L.I.

The History is an excellent one in every way, with descriptive maps and illustrations.

The publishers are Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, of London and Toronto.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB NOTES.

COMPILED BY MAJOR W. H. DAVIES.

Annual Regimental Dinner, 1924.

THE Annual Club Dinner took place at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday, 3 June 1924.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief presided, and one hundred and forty-nine other Riflemen and an Officer of the Chestnut Troop were present.

A telegram was received from the Officers of the 1st Battalion at Peshawar, conveying their greetings to H.R.H. and all those attending the Dinner, and a cordial reply was despatched by telegram.

The Dinner was pronounced excellent by those most competent to judge, and the function was altogether the happiest of its kind for many a long year.

The Rifle Brigade Veterans' Dinner, 1924.

THE Twelfth Annual Dinner took place at the Headquarters of the Artists Rifles, Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C., on Saturday, 10 May 1924.

General Sir Walter N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C., presided.

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Shirley, C.M.G., T.D., Commanding the Artists Rifles, was present.

Riflemen of all ranks, and all Battalions, including the Chelsea In-Pensioners, to the number of two hundred and twelve, sat down to dinner.

A very cordial message from H.R.H. the Colonel-

in-Chief was received and a dutiful reply despatched.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion rendered very attractive music.

The Reunion was generally voted a great success.

The Rifle Brigade Graves in Crete.

FOLLOWING the action on this subject recorded in the CHRONICLE for 1923, the Imperial War Graves Commission was approached with a view to ascertaining whether the Cemetery at Candia was in its charge ; and, if not, whether it could assist in taking effective steps to ensure the restoration and maintenance of The Rifle Brigade graves at that place.

Eventually the Commission undertook the expenditure of ten pounds, provided by the Club, on the restoration of graves that were not in need of very extensive repair.

The Imperial War Graves Commission has been asked to furnish particulars of cases in which dilapidation and the need of replacements render further outlay desirable.

The Rifle Brigade Graves at Cairo.

CORRESPONDENCE originating with the C.R.E., Cairo, asking for funds for the repair of the 2nd Battalion graves at Cairo was received from the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion.

The required amount, six pounds, for the repair of six 2nd Battalion graves, was remitted by the Club ; and the C.R.E., Cairo, was requested to furnish particulars of such graves of the 3rd and 4th Battalions at Cairo as might be in need of repair.

That information has now been received and will be dealt with in due course.

Benevolent.

THE Club makes an annual donation of £10 10s., on behalf of the Regiment, to the Officers' Association, 48, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

The Verner Memorial Tablet.

A TABLET to the memory of Colonel Willoughby Verner has been prepared, and is about to be put up, near the other Regimental Memorials, in the north aisle of Winchester Cathedral.

The tablet bears the following inscription :—

“ IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL
WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY
COLE VERNER
THE RIFLE BRIGADE
A SOLDIER, NATURALIST,
AND WRITER.
He was the Historian
of the Regiment
Born 22 October 1852,
Died 25 January 1922.”

The tablet was designed and executed by Farmer & Brindley, Ltd., 63, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. ; who also prepared the Regimental Tablets, in Winchester Cathedral, to the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, and General Sir John S. Cowans ; as well as the Regimental Memorial Tablet on the Bridge of Vera to Captain Daniel Cadoux and the other gallant Riflemen who fell with him in the defence of the bridge.

The erection of the Vera Memorial was mainly due to the efforts of Colonel Willoughby Verner.

Major-General Coote Manningham's Tomb.

THE Tomb of the Founder of the Rifle Corps having fallen into disrepair, the work of restoration

has been taken in hand and is likely to be completed in the coming spring.

The cost of the repairs will be borne equally by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mervyn E. Manningham Buller, Bart., M.P., late The Rifle Brigade, a descendant of the Founder, and The Rifle Brigade Club.

The Tomb is in the churchyard at Little Bookham, a village about three miles west of Leatherhead on the Guildford road. A lady resident in the village is very kindly superintending the work of restoration on behalf of the Committee.

The CHRONICLE for 1912, and the *History*, Part II, contain views of the Tomb.

Trafalgar Day.

IN response to the Navy League's invitation, issued to Regiments that served at sea with Lord Nelson, a wreath was sent, as in the two previous years, in the name of the Regiment, to Nelson's Column on Trafalgar Day.

The wreath was of bays with a spray of palm, entwined with ribands of the Regimental colours.

The card, bearing the regimental badge and colours, attached to the wreath, was inscribed:—

“ NELSON
COPENHAGEN, 1801,
The Rifle Corps
(The Rifle Brigade, P.C.O.)”

History of The Rifle Brigade during the Great War.

THE Committee have decided that the writing of the History of the Regiment for the period of the

Great War shall be undertaken at once, with a view to publication at the earliest possible date.

The selection of an author has proved to be by no means an easy matter, as those qualified for the task are, almost without exception, employed in such ways as leave no time to devote to authorship.

Fortunately, however, the Committee have been able to avail themselves of Captain R. C. Berkeley's offer of his services in this matter. Captain Berkeley is not only a well-known writer on various subjects, with an established reputation, but has, moreover, the great advantage of having himself served during the Great War in several Battalions of the Regiment.

The History is expected to be ready for issue by next autumn; and the form of publication will be such as will permit of the sale of the work at a price that will make it accessible to all ranks.

Regimental Museum.

THE numerous articles collected with a view to the formation of a Regimental Museum have been sent to the Depot with a view to establishing the Museum there, if an assurance of certainty of tenure for the sanctioned accommodation can be obtained from the War Office.

Collections of Medals.

IN the early part of the year a scheme propounded for combining the collections of medals now held by the Battalions, the Depot and the Royal United Service Institution—for the Regiment—and establishing a Regimental Collection, to be managed by the Committee of The Rifle Brigade Club and held

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by a Battalion on home service, received earnest consideration.

The Sub-Committee for the purchase of Medals, etc., was instructed to communicate with Officers Commanding Battalions and the Depot, and interested individual Officers, and to ascertain their views regarding this proposal.

The scheme, however, failed to find among the Officers consulted the measure of support necessary to justify its adoption ; while a letter from the Colonel-in-Chief on the subject made it clear that H.R.H. himself was not in favour of the proposal.

It was, therefore, definitely decided to abandon the reorganization scheme and to leave the Medal collections as they are.

The Sub-Committee was authorized to purchase exceptionally good 3rd and 4th and Service Battalions' medals, should any be offered, for inclusion in one of the existing collections.

Regimental Medal Collection.

THE following medals awarded Sergeant E. H. Manktelow, late 13th Battalion, were purchased by the club during the year.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The Military Medal.

The 1914-15 Star.

The British War Medal, 1914-18.

The Victory Medal.

The D.C.M. was awarded Manktelow in the *London Gazette* dated 22 September 1916.

“ For conspicuous gallantry during an attack when he captured an enemy's machine gun. Although

slightly wounded he carried back a wounded Sergeant, being wounded himself a second time while so doing."

The Military Medal was awarded in the *London Gazette*, 19 February 1917, while in the *London Gazette* 15 February 1917 he was awarded the Russian Medal of St. George, 2nd Class.

This last mentioned decoration was unfortunately not with the set when purchased, but as the medal is an uninscribed one, it is hoped to make the set complete at a future date.

Gift of Manuscript.

MAJOR E. A. G. GOSSET, late of the Sherwood Foresters, has presented to the Regiment the manuscript pocket diary of his ancestor, J. N. Gossett.

The diary covers a period 27 November 1813 to April 1815, but does not give a daily account of events, only those which appeared of importance to the writer being recorded.

Major J. N. Gossett was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 95th Rifles 6 June 1811, and retired from the Regiment as a Major in 1839.

He served in the Peninsular and New Orleans Expedition with the 3rd Battalion, and received the Military General Service Medal with three clasps—Nive, Orthes and Toulouse—and was wounded during the Expedition to New Orleans. He died at St. Helier, Jersey, 30 August 1870.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN SIR J. R. D. McGRIGOR, BART.

CAPTAIN SIR JAMES RHODERICK DUFF McGRIGOR, 3rd Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Charles Rhoderic McGrigor and Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of Major-General Sir R. Nickel, K.H.

He was born 27 April 1857. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1875 was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Elthorne Militia. In 1877 he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 85th Light Infantry, and on 25 May 1878 was transferred as a 2nd Lieutenant to The Rifle Brigade, being promoted Lieutenant 15 July 1880, Captain 7 August 1885, and retiring 19 February 1890 on succeeding his father.

In October the same year he married Helen Cornell, second daughter of J. G. Meiggs, of New York.

He died at King's Ride House, Camberley, on 4 February 1924, aged 66 years, and was buried at Datchet.

His heir is Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. McGrigor, O.B.E.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. T. WALPOLE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORATIO JOHN THOMAS WALPOLE was the second son of the late Canon Walpole, for many years Rector of Alverstoke, Hampshire.

He was born 26 July 1842, and gazetted Ensign

in the 16th Regiment 14 August 1860, being transferred to The Rifle Brigade in October the same year. Promoted Lieutenant 24 May 1865, Captain 26 February 1873, Major 1 July 1881, and retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel 17 December 1881. From 1 April 1865 to 31 December 1866 he was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Chatham District.

He served with the 4th Battalion during the Afghan War 1878-9, and received the medal.

He died at Alverstoke on 28 February 1924, aged 82 years.

COLONEL H. S. BROWNRIGG.

COLONEL HENRY STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG was born 1843 and was the second son of the late General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B.

He was appointed Ensign in The Rifle Brigade 30 April 1861, promoted Lieutenant 10 November 1865, Captain 30 April 1873, Brevet-Major 2 March 1881, Major 1 July 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel 12 April 1890, and appointed to Command the 3rd Battalion. Placed on half-pay 15 October 1893; appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal, 25 May 1894. Again placed on half-pay 15 October 1898, but continued in Staff employment. Promoted Brigadier-General 9 January 1899, and retired 18 March 1900.

He served with the 4th Battalion in Canada 1866, and received the medal. He also served in the Jowaki Expedition 1877-8 with the 4th Battalion, and received the Indian General Service Medal with clasp, and with the same Battalion in the Afghan War of 1878-9, and received the medal with clasp Ali Masjid. He commanded the 3rd Battalion from 14 October 1889 until 13 October 1893.

He died at 1, Glendower Mansions, London, S.W., 17 April 1924, aged 81 years.

THE EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, K.P.

LOWRY EGERTON COLE, 4th Earl of Enniskillen and Baron Mountflorencia in Ireland, Baron Grinstead of Grinstead, Wilts, was the second son of William Willoughby, 3rd Earl of Enniskillen, and Jane, eldest daughter of J. A. Cassamajor.

He was born 21 December 1845, and after being educated at Eton was gazetted Ensign in The Rifle Brigade 18 April 1865, and retired 16 May 1868.

The following year he married Charlotte, daughter of Douglas Baird, of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

He succeeded to the title in 1886, and the following year was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (the Fermanagh Militia), which he held until his death.

In 1902 he was made a Knight of the Order of Saint Patrick. He was also Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for County Fermanagh, and M.F.H. in North Cheshire.

He died 28 April 1924.

The title, which was created in 1760, passes to his son, Viscount Cole.

COLONEL VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

COLONEL HENRY CHARLES VISCOUNT HARDINGE was born in 1857, and was the eldest son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge and Lavinia, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Lucan.

He was educated at Harrow and appointed 2nd Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade from the West Kent Militia 30 June 1877, promoted Lieutenant 11 April 1879, and Captain 20 September 1884. He retired in 1896, and on 10 November 1897 was appointed to command the 7th Battalion (in 1908 became 6th Battalion). On 3 December 1898 he received the honorary rank of Colonel and retired from command of the 6th Battalion in November 1911.

He served in the Nile Expedition of 1885 with the Camel Corps, was present at the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, and received the medal with clasps for Nile 1884-5, and Abu Klea ; also the Khedive's Star.

In 1894 he succeeded to the title, and in 1911 was appointed A.D.C. to the King, the same year receiving the C.B.

During the late War he commanded the Rifle Depot.

In 1891 he married Mary Francis, daughter of the Honourable Ralph Nevill, brother of the 1st Marquis of Abergavenny.

His eldest son was killed with the 2nd Battalion in 1915 at the action of Fromelles, and he is succeeded by his younger son, Caryl Nicholas Charles.

He died at South Park, Tonbridge, on 30 April 1924, aged 66 years.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. W. ROBINSON, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WALKER ROBINSON was the youngest son of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart, C.B., and Emma, daughter of Charles Walker, of Harlesden, Middlesex.

He was born 3 April 1836 at Toronto, and after being educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity College, Toronto, and obtaining B.A. and LL.D., he was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment 27 November 1857 and proceeded almost at once to India and served with the 2nd Battalion in the Indian Mutiny, receiving the medal.

His subsequent promotion and appointments run :— Lieutenant 23 March 1860. He passed through the Staff College 1865, and in 1868 was appointed Instructor in Military History at the Royal Military College, which post he held until June 1870. He was promoted Captain 7 May 1870, and was Garrison Instructor at Aldershot from 5 July 1870 until 15 January 1872, when he became Brigade-Major at Aldershot, and as such accompanied the Ashanti Expedition of 1873. Brevet-Major 1 April 1874. Served on Headquarters Staff in Ireland 16 April 1877–17 June 1878, and subsequently at Aldershot on the Staff until 27 February 1879, when he proceeded to South Africa as A.A.G. and served through the Zulu War of 1879. On 15 April 1880 he returned to Aldershot on the Staff, where he remained until 1889, being promoted Brevet-Colonel 15 April 1884. Lieutenant-Colonel 7 August 1885. Colonel 1 April 1890, and on the same date appointed Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters of the Army. On 23 July 1892 he was appointed Colonel on the Staff Mauritius Command. Major-General 2 November 1894. Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary Royal Hospital, Chelsea, from 23 March 1895 until 3 April 1898, when he retired.

He was decorated with the C.B. in 1887 and promoted K.C.B. in 1923.

In 1884 he married Margaret Francis, daughter of

General Sir A. Alison, Bart., and had a son and two daughters.

He was a well-known military writer, and his publications included "The Strategy of the Peninsular War," "Wellington's Campaigns, 1808-15," "Canada and Canadian Defence."

He died at 5, Stanford Road, Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington, on 20 May 1923, aged 89 years, and was buried at Camberley.

MAJOR SIR C. R. HUNTER, BART.

MAJOR SIR CHARLES RODERICK HUNTER, Bart., was the son of the second Baronet and Constance, daughter of W. I. Bosanquet.

He was born 6 July 1858, educated at Eton, and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 64th Regiment 30 January 1878, transferred as Lieutenant to The Rifle Brigade 28 July 1880, and promoted Captain 21 September 1885.

From 27 July 1884 until 25 May 1888 he was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Dominion of Canada. He retired in 1890 upon the death of his father.

During the South African War, in 1900, he was Inspector of Musketry to the Forces with the local rank of Major.

In 1887 he married Agnes, daughter of A. S. Kennard, Crawley Court, Hants.

He died after an operation, aged 65 years, at 63, Draycott Place, S.W., on 24 June 1924.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR H. H. J. DRUMMOND, BART.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HUGH HENRY JOHN DRUMMOND, 5th Baronet, C.M.G., J.P., was the third

son of Sir James Hamlyn Williams Drummond, 3rd Baronet of Hawthornden, Midlothian and Edwinstford, Llandilo; and was born at Clovelly Court, Devonshire, 1859.

He was educated privately and gazetted from the 1st Devon Militia as a 2nd Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade 15 November 1879, promoted Lieutenant 1 July 1881, and resigned 27 April 1889.

In 1891 he became a Captain in the R. North Devon Yeomanry and became Honorary Major 14 March the same date, Major 7 December 1901, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel 22 September 1902, Lieutenant-Colonel 5 December 1903, rank of Colonel 30 July 1904.

On the outbreak of the late War he raised a second Regiment of North Devon Yeomanry, and in January 1915 assumed command of the 2nd South Western Mounted Brigade. In 1917 he was appointed Honorary Brigadier-General and the following year made a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and was created a Baronet 1922.

In 1889 he married Gertrude Emily, eldest daughter of the late Honourable Mark G. K. Rolle, of Bickton and Stevenston, Devonshire, and had one daughter.

He was Justice of the Peace for Devonshire, Chairman of the Southern Railway Company, Director of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Chairman of the Alliance Assurance Company, and a Member of the Royal Bodyguard of Scotland.

He died on 1 August at Harefield, Lymington, Devon, and was buried at East Budleigh, Devon, 5 August 1924.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. ST. PAUL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CECIL HARLEY ST. PAUL was the son of D. R. Jones, who afterwards changed his name to that of St. Paul.

He was born 12 December 1845 and was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment on 16 August 1864, promoted Lieutenant 13 January 1869, Captain 27 February 1877, Major 15 October 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel 16 December 1891, and retired 16 December 1895.

He served with the 4th Battalion in the Afghan War of 1878-9, and received the medal with clasp for Ali Masjid.

He also served with the 1st Battalion in Burma 1887-9 and received the medal with clasp.

He commanded the 1st Battalion from 1891 until he retired.

He died, aged 78, at the "Willows," Ripon, on 5 September 1924.

THE RT. HON. BARON ABERCROMBY OF ABOUKIR
AND TULLIBODY.

JOHN ABERCROMBY, 5th Baron Abercromby, was the second son of the 3rd Baron, and Louisa Pennel, daughter of Lord Medwyn.

He was born 15 January 1841, and after being educated at Harrow was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade 7 May 1858; promoted Lieutenant 6 September 1861, and retired 5 November 1870.

In 1874 he was appointed a Captain in the Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia, from which he retired the following year.

In 1876 he married Adele Wilhelmine Marika,

daughter of Chevalier, Charles von Heidenstam, and had one daughter.

He succeeded his brother, the 4th Baron, in 1917.

Lord Abercromby was a keen antiquarian and President of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, and had written considerably on the subject.

He died, aged 83 years, at 62, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, on 7 October 1924.

MAJOR G. S. DOCKRELL, O.B.E.

MAJOR GEORGE SHANNON DOCKRELL was the son of Sir Maurice and Lady Dockrell, of Monkstown, co. Dublin. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th (Service) Battalion 22 December 1914, and promoted Lieutenant 4 March 1915, and severely wounded on 31 July 1915.

Promoted Captain 15 December 1918, and was demobilised in 1920 with the rank of Major. Major Dockrell served on the Staff the last two years of the war. He died on 23 December 1924 at the Officers' Hospital, Richmond, Surrey, after a long illness caused by his wounds.

COLOUR-SERGEANT J. BROWN.

COLOUR-SERGEANT JAMES BROWN died at Ilford on Wednesday, 27 February 1924. He enlisted in The Rifle Brigade 1 February 1853 and served for five months with the 1st Battalion in the Crimea, but did not receive the medal.

He accompanied the 1st Battalion to Canada, and received the Canadian General Service Medal with two clasps Fenian Raid 1866 and Fenian Raid 1870. He was discharged 13 May 1879 with the rank of Colour-

Sergeant, after having served 22 years and 103 days in the Regiment and been awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He died at the age of eighty-five and was buried at Brookwood.

RIFLEMAN R. BATEMAN.

RIFLEMAN RILEY BATEMAN died 19 April 1924 at Wingrave.

He was attested 6 April 1854 and served with the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea War, receiving the medal with clasp for Sevastopol and the Turkish medal for the same campaign.

He also served with the same Battalion in India during the Mutiny and received the medal with clasp, inscribed Lucknow.

He was discharged 3 July 1865 and went to reside at Wingrave, where he had been born.

He was a well-known figure in the village and a keen watcher of cricket.

Up to a short time before his death he was in good health and never had occasion to use spectacles.

He died at the age of ninety-six and was buried with military honours, the Regiment being indebted to the Depot Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for having provided a firing-party and Buglers.

The following Riflemen of the 1st Battalion are reported as having died in India :—

Date	Place	Rank and Name	Cause
28 Jan.	Peshawar ..	Rifleman J. Thomas ..	Pneumonia
23 Dec.	„ ..	„ Riley	Malaria



BOOKS DEALING WITH THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE. Being the "Annual" of the Regiment, commencing in 1890. Index for preceding ten years' issues are contained in the volumes for 1899, 1909 and 1919. (Volumes for 1891, '93, '94, '95, '98, and 1910 are out of print.)

These Publications have been produced, at great expense, for the good of the Regiment, without expectation of profit. Sums realized by sales are applied in diminution of the loss on production.

The 1916 Volume of the Chronicle contains the War Records of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions for 1914.

The 1918 Volume contains the War Records of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions for 1914-1915; and the War Records of the Service Battalions for 1915.

The 1919 Volume contains the War Records of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions for 1916-17-18.

The 1920 Volume contains the War Records of the Service Battalions for 1916-17-18.

PRICE, any issue, including postage, per copy :—

Officers and Relatives	-	-	3/6
Other Ranks and Relatives	-	-	2/9

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THE SECRETARY, RIFLE BRIGADE PUBLICATIONS,

71, Eccleston Square,

London, S.W.1.

HISTORY OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, PART I (1800 to 1809),
by Colonel WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Demy 4to, 236 pp. 5 Photogravures, 5 Coloured Plates, 10 other Plates and 12 Maps and Plans. Published 1912. Price 28/- net.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1800-1918,
by Major H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E., with an Introduction by
Colonel W. VERNER.

Demy 8vo, 49 pp. and Frontispiece. Second Edition, 1918.
Price 3/-, post free.

HISTORY OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, PART II (1809 to 1813),
by Colonel WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Demy 4to, 514 pp. With Photogravure of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, 3 Coloured Plates, 4 other Plates and 16 Maps and Plans. Published 1919. Price 38/- net.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, by Colonel
WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

16mo, 36 pp. Coloured Frontispiece and Map of the World showing where Regiment has fought. Published 1920. Price 6d. post free.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. THE Editor requests that all contributions for the CHRONICLE for 1925 may be posted to him *as soon as possible*.

2. All communications to be written on *one side only* of the paper, leaving a *wide margin*.

All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : DUBLIN, care being taken to spell such names correctly.

All abbreviations which may lead to confusion should be *avoided*.

Dates should be written simply, thus : " 1 April " *not* " April the 1st."

3. When sending photographs for reproduction, the following information should be written *legibly* in pencil on the back of each one :—

(a) Number of Battalion (if any).

(b) Title of subject (name, place, and date).

(c) If a group, rank and names of individuals.

4. When sending maps for reproduction—

(1) They should be drawn about one-third larger the size required for the CHRONICLE.

(2) The north point, and an *adequate* scale should be given.

(3) The names of places, etc., should be written *legibly*, so as to admit of the process of reduction.

5. All Contributions to be sent to

Major H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E.,

Editor, THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE,

2 Marloes Road,

London, W.8.

